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North Carolina

Press Association

Minutes of the
Fifty-second Annual Convention
Atlantic Hotel, Morehead City, N. C.
June 12–13, 1924

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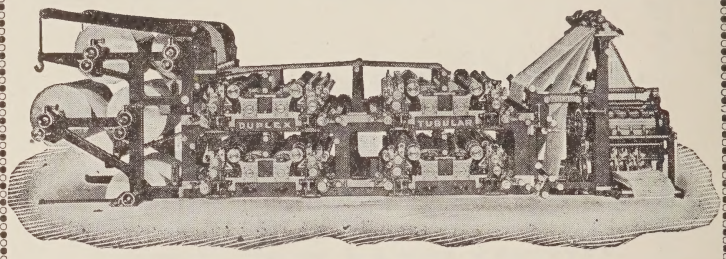

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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Fifty-Second Annual Session

OF THE

North Carolina Press Association

HELD AT

Atlantic Hotel, Morehead City

June 12th and 13th

Compiled by
BEATRICE COBB
Secretary

1924

THE NEWS-HERALD PRINT, MORGANTON, N. C.

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Stacey Brewer.....Vass Pilot

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Beatrice Cobb.....Morganton News-Herald

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Orator

T. W. Chambliss.....North Carolina Cotton Grower

Poet

J. D. Boone.....Waynesville Mountaineer-Courier

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Beatrice Cobb, Secretary.....Morganton News-Herald

C. A. Webb.....Asheville Citizen

A. C. Huneycutt.....Stanley News-Herald

J. B. Sherrill.....Concord Times and Tribune

R. E. Price.....Rutherfordton Sun

J. B. Dawson.....Newbernian, New Bern

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

The following shall be the order of business for the North Carolina Press Association:

1. The presiding officer will call the body to order.

2. The Executive Committee will report.

3. Appointing committees.

4. Motions and resolutions.

5. Miscellaneous business.

6. The President's address shall be delivered on the morning and the Historian's paper read on the afternoon of the first day's session.

7. The Annual Oration shall be delivered and the Annual Poem read on the night of the first day's session.

8. Officers shall be elected at 11 o'clock on the last day's session.

9. The newly elected officers shall be installed just before final adjournment.

CODE OF ETHICS

The primary function of newspapers is to communicate to the human race what its members do, feel, and think. Journalism, therefore, demands of its practitioners the widest range of intelligence, of knowledge, and of experience, as well as natural and trained powers of observation and reasoning. To its opportunities as a chronicler are indissolubly linked its obligations as teacher and interpreter.

To the end of finding some means of codifying sound practice and just aspirations of American journalism these canons are set forth:

I. Responsibility—The right of a newspaper to attract and hold readers is restricted by nothing but considerations of public welfare. The use that a newspaper makes of the share of public attention it gains serves to determine its sense of responsibility, which it shares with every member of its staff. A journalist who uses his power for any selfish or otherwise unworthy purpose is faithless to a high trust.

II. Freedom of the Press—Freedom of the Press is to be guarded as a vital right of mankind. It is the unquestionable right to discuss whatever is not explicitly forbidden by law, including the wisdom of any restrictive statute.

III. Independence—Freedom from all obligations except that of fidelity to the public interest is vital.

1. Promotion of any private interest contrary to the general welfare, for whatever reason, is not compatible with honest journalism. So-called news communications from private sources should not be published without public notice of their source or else substantiation of their claims to value as news, both in form and substance.

2. Partisanship, in editorial comment which knowingly departs from the truth does violence to the best spirit of American journalism; in the news columns it is subversive of a fundamental principle of the profession.

IV. Sincerity, Truthfulness, Accuracy—Good faith with the reader is the foundation of all journalism worthy of the name.

1. By every consideration of good faith a newspaper is constrained to be truthful. It is not to be excused for a lack of thoroughness or accuracy within its control or failure to obtain command of these essential qualities.

2. Headlines should be fully warranted by the contents of the articles they surmount.

V. Impartiality—Sound practice makes clear distinction between news reports and expressions of opinion.

News reports should be free from opinion or bias of any kind.

1. This rule does not apply to so-called special articles unmistakably devoted to advocacy or characterized by a signature authorizing the writer's own conclusions and interpretations.

VI. Fair Play—A newspaper should not publish unofficial charges affecting reputation or moral character without opportunity given to the accused to be heard; right practice demands the giving of such opportunity in all cases of serious accusation outside judicial proceedings.

1. A newspaper should not invade private rights or feelings without sure warrant of public right as distinguished from public curiosity.

2. It is the privilege, as it is the duty of a newspaper, to make prompt and complete correction of its own serious mistakes of fact or opinion, whatever their opinion.

VII. Decency—A newspaper cannot escape conviction of insincerity if while professing high moral conduct, publication is made of what is not demonstrably for the general good, such as are to be found in details of crime and vice. Lacking authority to enforce its canons, the journalism here represented can but express the hope that deliberate pandering to vicious instinct will encounter effective public disapproval or yield to the influence of a preponderant professional condemnation.

PROCEEDINGS

The fifty-second annual meeting of the North Carolina Press Association was called to order at 8 o'clock Thursday evening, June 12th, in the assembly hall of the Atlantic Hotel, this being the ninth annual meeting to be held at Morehead City. In the absence of President C. A. Webb, who was detained in Asheville by the death of Governor Locke Craig, the opening session was presided over by A. C. Huneycutt, first vice-president.

The invocation was delivered by Archibald Johnson.

The president's address, which was on the program to be delivered at the opening session, was postponed until Mr. Webb's arrival on Friday.

The secretary made a report for the executive committee, this including as its principal recommendation the following proposed amendments to the constitution:

"Amend Article 2 of the Constitution of the North Carolina Press Association by striking out all of Sections 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"Section 2. Active membership in the Association shall consist of newspaper publications and periodicals, either daily, semi-weekly, weekly or monthly.

"Application for active membership in the Association shall be made to the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee shall report to the Association, at the ensuing annual meeting, the names of the newspapers or periodicals recommended for membership. A vote shall be taken on the recommendation of the Committee, and if three-fourths of the members present vote favorably, the newspapers or periodical so recommended shall be received into membership. Provided, however, that the Secretary shall have no authority to extend the courtesies of the Association to any newspaper or periodical not recommended by the Executive Committee, in accordance with the provisions of this section.

"Section 3. Only newspapers and periodicals as herein stated, shall constitute the active membership of this Association, and each member shall have one vote. Each active member shall pay, as annual dues to the Association, a sum of money equal to $2.00 per thousand circulation, or the fractional part thereof, but no member shall pay as annual dues a sum of less than $5.00 per annum.

"Section 4. The annual dues of each active member of this Association shall be paid to the Secretary and Treasurer annually, on or before the annual meeting each year, and any active member which shall fail or neglect to make such payment for two years in succession shall be dropped from the roll of membership.

Section 5. Former members of the Association, who have rendered long and honorable service in the profession and have retired from the newspaper business, and also persons or individuals who ar now actively engaged in the newspaper business, as

may be recommended by Executive Committee and may be elected honorary members by a vote of three-fourths of the members present at any annual meeting of the Association, and they shall exercise all rights of active members, except that of voting and holding office.

Section 6. The provisions of this amendment shall go into effect from and after the adournment of the annual meeting of the Association to be held in June, 1924."

The introduction of these proposals caused considerable discussion in which practically all the members present took part. The discussion occupied the greater part of the evening session. Upon motion of T. W. Chambliss the amendments were referred back to the executive committee with request to report back at the Friday afternoon session. Those taking part in the discussion were agreed that membership classifications should be made and a maximum placed on the dues of weekly, semi-weekly and periodical memberships, this to be left to the executive committee.

In the absence of the poet, J. P. Rawley, of High Point, and the orator, J. L. Horne, Jr., of Rocky Mount, the poem and oration, on the program for this session, were omitted.

Adjournment was taken until 9:30 Friday morning.

FRIDAY MORNING.

The convention reassembled at the appointed hour Friday morning, Vice-President A. C. Huneycutt again presiding.

The matter of amendments to the constitution was again brought up by motion of T. W. Chambliss that the motion of the previous evening that they be referred to the executive committee be reconsidred.

Mr. Chambliss called attention to the fact that the constitution in its present status provides for just the things covered in the proposed amendments and read the following paragraph from the constitution:

"Persons and newspapers shall constitute the membership of this Association, and each member shall have one vote. Newspaper memberships shall be on the basis of $1.00 per year per thousand circulation for all publications, with a minimum of $5.00 for the first thousand."

Upon motion it was decided again to refer the matter to the executive committee.

Changing again the order of the program at this point it was decided to take up the memorial sketches of deceased members.

In the absence of E. B. Jeffress, who prepared the memorial, the following sketch of the late A. B. Joyner was read by the secretary:

ARCHIE BRASWELL JOYNER

(By E. B. Jeffress)

In the death of Archie Braswell Joyner, the newspaper profession in North Carolina has suffered a very great loss. A native North Carolinian who had served in almost every capacity in a newspaper office, he was just coming into the fullness of his powers when the call came. And how few of you here today would have for one moment thought that when he was reading a memorial at the Blowing Rock meeting of this Association a year ago, on the life of G. Sam Bradshaw, that his worldly activities would have ceased, and we today would have been listening to a memorial to him. For his life of usefulness had just begun. He was only 35 years of age, but in that short space of time he had reached a commanding place not only in his profession, but he was loved and honored by his city for whom he had rendered much faithful and efficient service.

Returning home from the Blowing Rock meeting, he was taken ill in a few days, apparently with an attack of indigestion, and then came malaria, and finally sclerosis of the liver. At the end of nearly five weeks illness, he passed out into the great world beyond the grave near midnight July 29, 1923.

Mr. Joyner was only 35 years old. The full tide of his life lay ahead of him. In growing up with Greensboro he had gone far and had accomplished much. In recent years his position as leader in all community efforts had been generally recognized. Yet he was only 35 years old and life lay out before him, his to take.

Mr. Joyner was born in Pitt county, December 17, 1888, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Joyner. When the boy was only a youngster, in 1901, the family moved to Guilford county and lived near Oak Ridge. There he grew up and there he went to school at the Institute for which he never ceased to have the warmest feeling. He lived also in Winston-Salem and went to school there, but even during those periods of life he was closely identified with Greensboro.

After a brief time with the Southern Railway he came to the old Greensboro Industrial News just about the time the newspaper was being organized. With the exception of some two years he had been in newspaper work all the remainder of his life, being associated with the Greensboro Daily News from the start of the newspaper. His years of productiveness were the newspaper's. Boy and man he has grown with it until at the time of his death he was one of the oldest men in the organization in point of service.

He served in every position on the paper, from devil to editorial writer, from newsboy to advertising manager. From his father, for many years steeped in newspaper work himself, Archie Joyner inherited that love. It was his life. He was at home in a newspaper shop and he loved the work.

Office boy, newsboy, handy boy about the shop, reporter, city editor, advertising writer, editorial writer, telegraphic editor, advertising manager—he had been them all. He grew from po-

sition to position. For a brief period he was with the Raleigh News and Observer and for another period of some two years he was a member of the staff of Keeley Institute, serving there as advertising manager, a field of work closely identified with his first and only love.

When the present organization assumed control of the Daily News in 1911 Mr. Joyner was telegraph editor. He shifted to city editor for two years. After his work with Keeley Institute he came back as a member of the advertising staff and when George Crater severed his connection with the paper he became advertising manager. In 1918 when W. A. Hildebrand sold his interest in the Daily News, Mr. Joyner became a stockholder and was made treasurer, still devoting virtually all his time to the advertising department.

The work of the paper threw him directly in contact with hundreds of persons all over the city and in time over the Sttate. He knew Greensboro as few men in it know the city, knew all the families, knew every building inside its limits, knew all local history and tradition, and was known of all men and women. He loved the contacts and in turn all people enjoyed the contact with him.

As the boy grew into the man, as he developed with added responsibilities, he came to take more and more a leading part in civic and community affairs. Distinctly social by nature, liking people all the time, he early gained thetir confidence and their friendship. His quick grasp of affairs, his active, tireless energy, his full-founded executive ability, his fine, broad, generous, hospitable spirit, these traits naturally gave him leadership. He had the driving power of his strong character behind them all.

For the city of Greensboro no less than for the Daily News he had an abounding faith and a tireless zeal. He believed in the people and their destiny. He worked unceasingly for public betterment in many directions. Few movements could be started for the welfare of the community without the advice and leadership of Archie Joyner. He had that broad grasp of common affairs, he had that imagination and that determination that men look for to guide them.

In recent years he had been elected and several times reelected a director of the Greensboro chamber of commerce. He had taken an active part in the financial campaigns during the war. Twice he had been chosen to act as chairman of the ways and means committee of the Greensboro community chest organization. To his work most largely was due the installation of the chest and he largely guided it during its most critical periods. Elected to membership in the Rotary club, he was chosen a director of the club and its president in a few months, a most unusual honor under those circumstances. He was serving as president when he died.

To those who have been closely associated with him, his untimely removal has been most felt. But we know that he has not lived in vain; nor that his good deeds will be soon forgot. He gave of himself too freely to his profession and to his city and civic service to be forgot. He has left his name firmly upon the imprint of time, and the memory of his great heart and

mind, calls to us that are left, to go forward and carry our Journalism upon a high plane.

And in memory of him, the North Carolina Press Association in convention assembled hereby adopts this memorial, and adds its tribute to its departed brother. He fought a good fight; he kept his vision high and clear; and we hope for him the peace and blessings of the life beyond.

C. L. Stevens read the following tribute to Z. W. Whitehead, a former president of the Association:

Z. W. WHITEHEAD.

(By C. L. Stevens)

Z. W. Whitehead was born in Kenansville, N. C., April 14th, 1862, and died in Wilmington, N. C., June 30th, 1923. At the age of 17 he entered his uncle's printing office at Greensboro, N. C., studying journalism at night. When 21 years old he went to Winston-Salem, where he established the Twin City Daily Sentinel. From this his first newspaper enterprise he went to the Greensboro Patriot, and then to the Fayetteville Observer. Following this he was for a time in the government employ at Washington, D. C. Returning to this State he established the Southern Lumber Journal, making this a successful publication, and later published the Carolina Fruit and Truckers' Journal. Besides his publication interests, he became active in developing steamboat operations into regular trade between Wilmington and Fayetteville. Also, at this time he was engaged in the saw-mill business.

Noticing the trucking possibilities of Brunswick county, Mr. Whitehead at once recognized the need of a railroad, if the farmers were to have access to market for their products. He was the prime mover in the construction of the Wilmington, Brunswick & Southern Railroad from Navassa to Southport, with connection at Navassa with roads leading west and north. It was an enterprise involving many obstacles and only his own faith and courage finally brought this road into operation. With the road operating, he made it a personal matter to start trucking farms along the road, strawberries specially engaging his attention, as he felt confident that this berry could be produced in Brunswick county with success and profit. Strawberries of size and excellent quality are today being cultivated in the section where Mr. Whitehead's pioneer efforts started the work. The establishment of the W. B. & S. road may be said to be his greatest accomplishment, with the benefits which developed from it, in later years.

During the early years of his journalistic work, Mr. Whitehead was a constant attendant and a greatly interested member of this Press Association. In 1893-1894 he was elected first vice-president of this Association. In 1918-19 he served as its president. He was a gentleman of unobstructive manner, a congenial companion, once known. Constructive in thought, aim and achievement, a man with vision, and with the intelligence and

courage to make his vision real and of value to others. His last work was largely as editor of the Southern Lumber Journal, with headquarters at Jacksonville, Fla., though his home was in Wilmington, N. C. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Warren Smith Whitehead, and two sons.

In memory of Benjamin Bell, J. B. Sherrill gave the following sketch of his life and tribute to this long-time honorary member:

BENJAMIN BELL.

(By J. B. Sherrill)

Benjamin Bell fell on sleep at his home in Wilmington on the evening of December 15, 1923, in the seventy-first year of his age. He was a native of Wilmington, and was always a loyal and true son of the City by the Sea. In 1877 he formed a partnership with Mr. J. W. Jackson in the printing business, and the partnership continued without interruption until Mr. Bell's death. For quite a number of years the firm of Jackson & Bell published the Wilmington Messenger, besides conducting a large job printing establishment. The Messenger was sold after seven years of operation, and the partners thereafter devoted their whole time to the job printing business.

Mr. Bell always took an active interest in all matters of public concern. As a newspaper publisher and as a citizen, the welfare of the people of his city and State was uppermost in his thought and activities. He was quiet and unobtrusive, yet always courageods and progressive. Only those who knew him best could fully realize his real worth. It was his special mission to see to it that every newspaper man who attended a press meeting at Wilmington or near it enjoyed himself, and he was never happier than when he was doing something to bring happiness to a brother newspaper publisher. He withheld not his hand, either in the morning or evening of his life, and yet when he scattered deeds of kindness he did not let his left hand know what his right hand did. The impress he left on those with whom he came in contact through the three score and ten years of his life can never be effaced. It is said that the best portions of a good man's life are his little nameless acts of kindness and love. If this be true, then Benjamin Bell always rendered the truest service. He lived in deeds and not in years alone.

In business he was diligent and just; as a friend he was devoted and true; in his home loved and loving;; in all the walks of life the same sympathetic courteous gentleman, with a heart open and free. He believed with all his soul that—

"The crest and crowning of all good,
Life's final star, is Brotherhood."

J. J. FARRIS.

(By C. M. Waynick)

James Joseph Farriss was born in Raleigh, September 28, 1865, the son of Charles Farriss and Anne Carter Farriss. He was educated in the Raleigh public schools and at Wake Forest College. During his boyhood he served as a page in the North Carolina general assembly and in his young manhood, for a period he was secretary to the late father of Convressman Charles Manly Stedman, at Fayetteville.

In 1894, he moved to the village of High Point and identified himself with the newspaper folk of the State by the purchase and operation of the High Point Enterprise. For about 25 years he edited this publication. A few years before his death he sold The Enterprise and began publication of the High Point News, a weekly newspaper, and he was operating this journal at the time of his death, September 27, 1923. For some years he was postmaster at High Point.

Mr. Farriss was married twice. Miss Laura Stamey was his first wife and his second was Miss Nan Wood, daughter of Dr. Frank H. Wood, who survives him and who is publishing the paper that her husband owned. Three children by the second marriage survive. They are James Joseph Farriss, Charles Franklin Farriss and Carter Wood Farriss. The two older sons have been students at Trinity College, where they won collegiate and student body honors.

These facts state briefly the life of James Joseph Farriss, but they are a colorless outline of a career that caused his home community to agree at the day of his death that the most beloved man of his city was gone. He was zealous in the development of the town in which he spent the larger portion of his life and no man in it was of greater force in the promotion of High Point from its estate as a straggling village where struggling business sought a footing, into its present condition where a beautiful city, ambitious and clean, is transmuting the prosperity of many great industrial enterprises into new municipal beauty.

Always selfless in his fostering of his community's affairs, the people round about him were quick to appraise the value of his zeal and eagerness in the development of all things that made for the promotion of his city's best interests. Those who knew him best deemed it not extraordinary that he dropped in death in an uptown street of High Point just outside the chamber where his Rotarian comrades only a few minutes before had been praising his citizenship and giving him a special evidence of their appreciation of him. It would have been difficult for James Farriss to have died without the echo of cordial words in his ears.

Advertant to the character of the life and achievements of this man who worked for others with an earnest, hopeful concentration such as few men can devote even to selfish, personal interests, and remembering the years of his service with this Association in official capacities and as a member who always was

active, helpful and an inspiration, we are moved to record some small part of our appreciation of him:

Therefore, be it resolved by the North Carolina Press Association this day in convention assembled that James Joseph Farriss is remembered with admiration and love and that his death has removed from out our Association an influence and a comradeship which we feel with a sense of tremendous loss;

And be it further resolved that this Association tenderly concerns itself today with the remaining members of this broken family circle and wishes to express the hope that they will find in recollection of the character of James Farriss the understanding of true success and the quiet joy that comes of the memory of a life spent lavishly in unselfish service.

The following paper was read by M. L. Shipman, historial of the Association:

HISTORIAN'S PAPER.

The Historian of your Association may be pardoned for brevity of introductory remarks when compared with those of previous reviews. The task of preparing this paper was thrust upon me at a time when I was fully employed in making history differing somewhat from the character of that here recorded. In the former "enterprise" I have had the very earnest "cooperation" of Oscar Peterson, Frank Grist, and Luther Nash. The first chapter has been completed, the second is in the making, and finis will be written on the 5th of July next. I am not especially anxious to further extend the discussion, but cannot afford to "buck" the "established order" and principle of majority rule.

Your Historian finds interesting developments reflected in the reports of a number of the papers that have responded to the call for information upon which to base a few observations touching the progress of events within our fraternal circle since our annual conclave in the "Land of Waterfalls" last summer. Our patch of 'taters is unquestionably producing a crop not so diminutive in size as our critics have claimed and the volume is increasing encouragingly. We have ears attuned to the progress of the times and the will to do or dare to try.

The Rutherfordton Sun still has its Price. A Miller sawtrimmer has been added to the equipment, 500 additional subscribers to the mailing list, and an extra printer to the mechanical department since the last annual meeting of the Association. "Fatty" is wearing the smile that won't come off.

A late model intertype and a Miller saw are additions to the "mechanical end" of the Laurinburg Exchange. This gives the Exchange two typesetting machines, each of which is propelled by an individual electric motor. The "National Publicity Edition" of the Exchange issued on May 15th carried forty-four pages replete with matter descriptive of the beautiful and attractive section of the State in which Brother Moore and his interesting paper operate. The edition is a distinct credit to the energy and ability of "the man behind the gun." Furthermore, it has given

the capital of a mighty good county a prominent position on the latest map of progressive Tarheelia.

Kernodle, of the Graham Gleaner, has rounded out two score and four years as editor and publisher of that spicy old weekly, having been the sole owner for forty-two years of this period. Can you beat it?

No retrograde movement in newspaper circles has been able to secure so much as a "toe-hold" in Morganton. Going forward, rather than backward, is the ambition of Miss Cobb, and old man "pessimism" is mighty lonesome up that way. The "Prosperity and Publicity" edition of the Herald on March 27th is offered as evidence. A splendid number.

"There's no place like home," and no place in Robeson county is like home without the fireside favorite, the Lumberton Robesonian, which moved into a handsome new building, all its own, in February of this year. The latest Duplex flat-bed Webb perfecting press, which prints four, six and eight pages, takes the place of the old one; advertising rates have been advanced, and Sharpe is "happy on the way." A live little daily carried spicy reports of a big union revival during the month of May.

S. W. Lehew succeeds W. H. Holmes as publisher of the Brunswick County News, and Chas. L. Stevens, a veteran newspaperman, handles the news service. The installation of a new linotype is one of the improvements under contemplation. Fine!

"Young Harker" is back at his post as editor and manager of the Maxton Scottish Chief, feeling "fit and fine." Miss Myrte Prevatte, who has been the guiding hand of the "Chief" during the absence of Editor Harker, is enjoying a much needed rest. A subscription contest, in which a Studebaker and an Overland were given away, added many new subscribers to the paper's mailing list.

A controlling interest in the Shelby Highlander-News has been acquired by Mr. Milton Tiddy, and the paper passes into the semi-weekly class. A six-magazine intertype has been installed at a cost of $5,000. The new editor is A. D. James, who came to the paper from Florida. B. H. Depriest, who retains a small interest in the business, is doing special edition work. He expects to "go west" in the fall.

W. E. Price has relinquished the editorship of the Spray Arrow to accept service with the Danville (Va.) News. Stuart O. Bondurant, who succeeded Mr. Price at Spray, is something of an "arter" himself, and usually hits the mark.

The Post-Dispatch, Rockingham, has another linotype, a Model 14, and is keeping abreast of the times in that section of the State. A circulation of 2,100 and liberal advertising patronage is calculated to lead Editor London to the conclusion that the world is growing better.

Genial Sam Farabee has disposed of his interest in the Hickory Record and joined the staff of the Salisbury Post. Hurley and Farabee constitute a team worth while. Keep an eye on the Post.

New linotype, new job press, new job type, new press feeder

and a substantial increase in business spell progress for the North Carolina Christian Advocate.

B. W. Kilgore, Jr., succeeds P. T. Hines as business manager of the Raleigh office of the Progressive Farmer, of which Dr. Clarence Poe continues to be the guiding spirit. The circulation of this great farm journal continues to climb.

The Thomasville Baptist Orphanage is realizing handsomely from the splendid service that is being rendered by Editor Archibald Johnson, of Charity and Children, whose fine weekly goes regularly into 25,000 homes.

Kings Mountain is still on the map and Editor Page is determined to keep it there. The circulation of the Herald is steadily increasing, foreign advertising rates have been advanced from thirty-five to forty cents per inch, and many important changes are being considered by the management. Luck to the Herald!

The Beaufort News is attuned to the spirit of progress noted in improved schools, improved roads, and other developments of the coastal section.

Editor Colin G. Shaw is making a "sure enough" Record at Pittsboro. He is a staunch advocate of the doctrine that "the laborer is worthy of his hire," and practices what he preaches. Advertising rates, local and foreign, have been put on a "live and let live" basis and the circulation of the Record has mounted to 2,900. You cannot keep a working man down.

That cheerful album of song, the Smithfield Herald, has separated itself from the job end of the business and is expending its energy in disseminating the live news of the day. The purchase of a new Duplex press is the latest venture worthy of note.

The semi-weekly edition of the Kinston Free Press, established forty-two years ago, has passed into history, having recently been combined with the daily, which fully covers the field. The Saturday edition carries a full page each of comic and news photos and comic strips, in addition. Advertising rates have been advanced and Editor Braxton is strongly maintaining his slogan, "America's Premier Small City Daily."

Noah M. Hollowell, the energetic editor of the Hendersonville News, has taken on additional duties represented in the guardianship of a new monthly publication, The Farmers Federation News, recently established in Asheville. It may be of interest to note, also, that Mr. Hollowell's Hendersonville publication again finds itself in the semi-weekly class, after several months in the weekly field.

"Carter's Weekly" is no more, Mr. D. J. Carter having sold the equipment, subscription list, and good-will of the paper to Julius C. Hubbard, who established the "Wilkes Journal" on January 1st, 1924. Mr. Carter is employing his energies in the realm of the "art preservative." Both the paper and the job department have added new equipment.

The 'steemed Chalotte News has "taken on" two new linotypes during the year and the business of "getting out" a splendid afternoon daily goes merrily on. The senior and junior Dowds are continuallly at the "throttle" and the business is going splendidly.

On May 1st of this year the Marshville Home passed into

the "keeping" of L. E. Huggins, former postmaster at Monroe, and Zeb Green will do some more "nosing around." He threatens to give some of the brethren and "sistern" lessons in real newspapering as a diversion, and may "bob up" most anywhere at any old time. Fair warning. Zeb retains ownership of the Home Printery, which will enable him to "keep the wolf from the door." Huggins is the right man for Home-maker.

With two Model 5 linotypes, a late Duplex flat-bed newspaper press, three job presses, a Miller feeder, the latest faces of job type, Lee Weathers the storm in Shelby. Ren Drum has been added to the local staff and the Star proves itself a newspaper in fact as well as in name.

The Greensboro Daily News is "happy on the way" to a new home with 36,000 square feet of floor space and costing around $175,000;a new 48-page Goss low constructed, high-speed press, with necessary sterotyping apparatus, and two additional linotypes, costing, all told, fifty-five to sixty thousand dollars. Present circulation of the News: daily, 24,000; Sunday, 32,000. Isn't that "going some?"

That staid old friend of the Pee-pul, the Ashboro Courier, is still Hammer-ing away, with a clientele which appreciates a good thing. A late model intertype is in action in the composing room, the paper has passed into the 7-column 8-page class, and prospects for the future are encouraging. The wife and daughter of the reputed owner are doing the job very well at home while he is keeping tab on political revelations at Washington. A service well performed at both ends of the line.

The Albemarle Press is pursuing the "even tenor of its way," gradually extending its influence and growing in popularity. Editor Bivins is "the right man in the right place"—a natural born knight of the quill.

On August 1st, 1923, the Lexington Dispatch, for twenty-seven years the prized possession and special pet of Henry Branson Varner, the moving picture baron, passed into the hands of Mr. Ernest J. F. Grewe, of Michigan. The policy of the Dispatch under the new management remains the same and the paper maintains the high standard of excellence attained before the change of ownership. Mr. Varner, we are pleased to note, "holds on to" Southern Good Roads and his membership in this Association, which would greatly regret to part with him.

The Elizabeth City Advance is installing a Model E Duplex press, with equipment, costing around $9,000, and has put on a program of progress in the newspaper game. Job equipment galore has been added and friend Peele is doing things is a big way.

The Hickory Times-Mercury carries 8, 10 and 12 pages of live matter these days, an interesting and popular feature of which is a series of Bible stories. A job department is a new addition and the business outlook presents a orsy hue. The Times-Mercury is now published by the Hickory Publishing Company, of which Chas. G. Mullen, of the Tampa (Fla.) Daily Times, is president. Earl Mullen is the editor of the paper and business manager of the corporation.

The Dunn Dispatch got into the special edition class with its fine industrial issue of 48 pages in November, 1923. To hear the

Pope tell it, Dunn is the town in which a fellow with pluck and perseverance can make life one howling success after another.

When "the means justifies the effort" Editor Boylin, of the Wadesboro Messenger-Intelligencer, "goes to the bat" twice-a-week, but he is not enamored of "all work and no play" unless the picking appears to be worth while. That's the "dope."

"Josh" Horne and "Joe" Little, with their wide-awake Dispatch, have the afternoon field in the Cape Fear capital "all to themselves," and Wilmingtonians are favored with morning and evening news that is "right up to the minute."

Congressman John H. Kerr picked a mighty good man to be his private secretary when he called to his assistance in Washington last fall Editor Howard F. Jones, of the Warrenton Record. However, the "ship is not without a pilot," for Brodie, the son, fits into the situation as if he were an old hand at the business.

Editor Waynick and Manager Rawley, of the High Point Enterprise, began a Sunday morning edition of their sprightly afternoon paper last autumn. Full leased wire Associated Press service is another added facility worthy of note.

Four weeks ago Editor Josephus Daniels, of the Raleigh News and Observer, pressed the button which started in motion a forty-eight page Hoe Sextuple press with a capacity of seventy-two thousand twelve-page papers an hour; from fourteen to twenty-four pages, at the rate of 36,000 an hour; and from twenty-eight to forty-eight pages, 18,000 an hour. A lot of coin involved here, but not even a dime from Tea Pot Dome!

The High Point Herald and the Wilson Mirror are recent adventures into the field of daily journalism, for which Beasley Bros. & Company, of Monroe, are responsible. The staff of each is composed of capable men well versed in newspaper ethics and of editorial poise. The "babies" are doing well.

There is a change in the ownership and editorship of the Baysboro Sentinel, for two decades under the directing hand of W. H. Miskell. The Sentinel a few months ago became the property of James B. Dawson, of the New Bern Sun-Journal. Can't stop Dawson.

The Hertford County Herald recently stepped into the limelight with an elaborate special edition printed on super-stock and "chock-a-block" with illuminating information on the civic progress of Ahoskie and adjacent territory. Fine business and commendable enterprise, Brother Parker.

O. J. Peterson, for seven years the guiding spirit of the Sampson Democrat, relinquished his hold upon that fearless exponent of the people's rights a few months ago and has since been "seeing North Carolina." His reputation as editor and teacher should commend him to any community in need of a capable and courageous representative of either profession.

In Memoriam.

Since the last annual meeting of this Association five of our brethren have been called from labor to rest. They are: A. B.

Joyner, of the Greensboro Daily News; A. B. DeMesquita, Fayetteville Observer; Z. W. Whitehead, Southern Lumber Journal; Benjamin Bell, of the Jackson-Bell Printing Company, Wilmington; J. J. Farriss, of the High Point News. While we lament the departure of our friends, while we sympathize with those left behind, while we look with sadness upon vacant chairs in the homes and at our annual conferences, let us be comforted with the thought that they have only fallen asleep and, in the Land of Promise beyond this vale of tears, are resting from their labors.

The three favored disciples who stood upon the mountain top and witnessed the transfiguration of their Lord would doubtless have preferred to remain there always. But the Master decreed that they should descend to the valley for service in the uplift of the fallen and the depraved. Our departed brethren today beckon us, not to dwell on the mountain tops amidst the glory and splendor of scenes about us, but to heed the call for service in the valley of Opportunity.

"Not dead! To close the eye, to yield the breath,
To change this earth for heaven, this is not death.
'Tis but the transit from a world of care
To one where joy and pleasure fill the air."

The secretary read the following telegrams:

New Orleans, June 12, 1924.

North Carolina Press Association,
Atlantic Hotel, Morehead City, N. C.

On behalf of the Southern Newspaper Publishers Association please permit me to extend cordial greeting and sincere wishes for a very successful convention. We hope your entire membership will participate in our annual convention to be held in Asheville July 3rd, 4th and 5th. If Director Galt Braxton attending your convention, kindly ask him to extend this invitation in person.

A. G. Newmeyer, President,
Southern Newspaper Sub. Ass'n.

Hamlet, N. C., June 12, 1924.

Miss Beatrice Cobb, Secretary,
N. C. Press Ass'n., Morehead City, N. C.

The people of Hamlet and the Carolinas Sandhills send greetings to the newspaper folk of North Carolina, and extend a most cordial invitation to them to attend the fourth annual peach show to be held at Hamlet on July 24th. Easily accessible from all parts of the State by improved highways and convenient train schedlues. Come and see the peach industry in epitome and prove the hospitality of the sandhills people whose invitation is not mere formality but prompted by a sincere desire to have you present with us. Hamlet News Messenger.

Asheville, N. C., June 12, 1924.

North Carolina Press Association,
Miss Beatrice Cobb, Sec., Morehead City.

We extend a cordial invitation to your Association to meet in Asheville, making Kenilworth Inn convention headquarters.

Ample meeting space and ball room at your disposal. A warm welcome and a good time await you.

Roscoe A. Marvel, Kenilworth Inn.

North Carolina Press Association,
Morehead City, N. C.

Asheville Chamber of Commerce urges you to accept invitation to hold your nineteen twenty-five convention in the Land of the Sky. By reason of transportation facilities, excellent hotels, climate and scenery, as well as cooperation from all organizations, attendance in Asheville would show a decided increase over other points. Normal W. Reed, Acting Sec.

It was directed that replies be sent to such as required answer and the secretary was instructed to send messages of sympathy to Mrs. Locke Craig, the family of J. T. Stainback and A. W. Burch.

ASHEVILLE SELECTED.

By unanimous vote Asheville was chosen as the place of meeting for the 1925 convention, the time and headquarters being left to the executive committee.

At this point the president, C. A. Webb, arrived and took the chair. The hour set by the constitution, 11 o'clock, for the election of officers, having been reached, this was declared the next order of business.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

H. Galt Braxton, of the Kinston Free Press, was nominated for president by J. B. Sherrill, and there being no other nominations Mr. Braxton was elected by acclamation.

The following nominations were made for vice-presidents and the elections unanimous: Mrs. T. J. Lassiter, of the Smithfield Herald, first vice-president; John T. Perkins, of the Lincoln County News, second vice-president; and Stacey Brewer, of the Vass Pilot, third vice-president.

Beatrice Cobb, of the Morganton News-Herald, was re-elected secretary-treasurer by acclamation.

M. L. Shipman was unanimously re-elected historian; T. W. Chambliss was chosen orator of the Association for the next annual meeting, and J. D. Boone poet.

The following were the nominations for members of the executive committee: C. A. Webb, J. B. Sherrill, H. B. Varner, A. C. Huneycutt, J. B. Dawson, R. E. Price and F. H. May. The

names of Mr. Varner and Mr. May having been withdrawn the others were declared the unanimous choice of the convention.

President C .A. Webb delivered the following address:

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Brethren, Ladies and Gentlemen: It is customary for the president of this Association to deliver an address at each summer meeting. This is my only reason for attempting it this year.

I deeply appreciated the high honor conferred upon me by you last year at Blowing Rock, and I began the year with exalted hopes of a most prosperous and successful one. Nothing however of special note has occurred in the Association or with any of its individual members.

I think we have probably grown some, but not as much as I had anticipated. I have been however sorely disappointed because we have not been able to include with our membership every newspaper publisher and every individual connected with newspapers. I was especially disappointed at the small attendance at Pinehurst, and that there has been apparently little interest among the members in the work of the Association. I sometimes doubt if our members themselves—those who actually belong—really realize the great possibilities of mutual acquaintance, cooperation and friendly advice between the members of the Association.

The Association can be strengthened and its influence deepened and broadened to make it not only of greater benefit to its members but a great power for good in the upbuilding and development of North Carolina.

I also sometimes wonder if the newspaper publishers and editors really realize the powerful opportunity it has for developing our State and the wonderful field it has for building up the educational interests of North Carolina. I do not mean by education the ordinarily accepted term. When we speak of education we naturally think of schools, colleges and universities. But I speak of education in the broader and wider sense, and in order that you may fully understand what I mean, I have chosen as my subject for this occasion the topic, "The Newspaper as an Educational Institution."

To have the proper viewpoint of the "newspaper as an educational institution," we must first have a clear understanding of what we mean by education. And so great is my belief in the newspaper as an educator that I have been satisfied, for the purpose of this discussion, with nothing less than the most exhaustive and comprehensive definition of the word obtainable. Such a definition I have found in an essay entitled "A Liberal Education," by the great scientist and man of letters, Thomas Henry Huxley. It reads:

"That man, I think, has had a liberal education who has been so trained that his body is the ready servant of his will and does with ease and pleasure all the work that, as a mechanism, it is capable of; whose intellect is a clear, cold, logic engine. with all its parts of equal strength, and in smooth working order; ready, like a steam engine, to be turned to any kind

of work, and spin the gossamers as well as forge the anchors of the mind; whose mind is stored with a knowledge of the great and fundamental truths of nature and of the laws of her operations; one who, no stunted ascetic, is full of life and fire, but whose passions are trained to come to heel by a vigorous will, the servant of a tender conscience; who has learned to love all beauty, whether of nature or of art, to hate all vileness, and to respect others as well as himself."

That is to say, you are well educated when you have (1) such health that your hands wield your tools and your mind marshals your thoughts as your desire; (2) imagination; (3) information; and (4) idealism. And the newspaper's value as an educational institution must be measured by its ability to give you, or to show you the way to, those four things.

It is my enthusiastic conviction that, with one exception to be noted later, if a child or an adult had no access whatever to a school or a text book, he could, by intelligently reading a good daily newspaper, obtain a liberal education.

Health of body and mind is the first essential stated in Huxley's definition. The first-class modern newspaper runs a "health feature" every day, an article written by an eminent physician, explaining the nature of this or that disease, how it may be avoided and how it may be cured, and pointing out the benefits of this or that set of exercises. With the special article there is conducted a "letter box," a system of queries and answers whereby any reader may write to the doctor-author and get a reply telling him what to do to remedy any defect of which he complains.

How the growing boy may best develop his muscles, what exercises the girl must take to straighten stooped shoulders or to straighten a weak back, why golf is a better exercise than tennis for the middle-aged, how the man of sedentary life may keep in good physical trim with a few minutes morning and evening exercise, how this or that injurious habit may be thrown off—these facts and numberless others covering any health problem which may bother the individual, young or old, man or woman, are given to the public day in and day out by the newspapers.

In physical education, therefore, the newspaper leaves nothing to be desired. It shows its reader how to keep himself well and strong and in such condition that his hands and brain will do the bidding of his will.

The second thing listed by Huxley as essential to a good education is imagination, i.e. the power to plan, the business of seeing ahead, the art of flinging into the lap of tomorrow the golden rope of fancy.

Everybody is possessed, at the start, of some degree of imagination. The big men of life, the people who do great things and achieve leadership in their special undertakings, are those who have made it a business to increase and train their powers of imagination. The man who lies in the shade of a summer's day and dreams idly of the millions of dollars he would like to have, is using his imagination lazily. But the one who dreams of methods for carrying out his heart's desire and then goes out

and puts those methods to work, uses his imagination to some good purpose and is, therefore, a useful citizen.

It is the part of education to show the idle day-dreamer the futility of his kind of imagination, and to help the industrious dreamer to think his way to ever bigger things.

Here the newspaper is superb. It is a motion picture of achievement. Through its columns from day to day march the victorious armies of those who are on their way to the heights. It tells the history of the dreamers of great dreams, of the followers of shining visions. It shows, by description of events and biographies of persons, that imagination is the supreme and conquering force in this world.

Through interviews with the successful men, it gives lessons in the art of transmuting the dream into accomplishment. It explains the steps to be taken, the difficulties to be assailed, the obstacles to be overcome, the harnessing of means to opportunity, so that at last the imagined thing becomes a new luxury for the delight of mankind or a new and unsuspected beauty to adorn the studios of art.

Reading such things, the individual is the beneficiary of that which is essential to the growth of imaginative power; Inspiration. The thrill of the great thing done, of a lovely picture painted, of the swaying, web-like strand of steel that swings giant locomotives across the chasm, of swifter wings with which to clip the silver edges from the clouds—that is such inspiration as kindles in the mind pictures of achievements to match the glories portrayed on the printed page. And, absorbing this class of news, the individual trains his power of imagination to greater strength just as surely as the athlete by daily exercise compels the muscles of his arm to swell.

The newspaper carries daily, too, a certain amount of humor and playful satire. It deals with the lighter sides of life, the froth and shimmer of the game, such at the latest song hit on Broadway, the flapper's slang and the jests and quips that fall from the lips of the prominent and famous. This, no less than the annals of inspiring deeds, is stuff on which the imagination grows strong. It conditions the mind to "spin the gossamers" of which Huxley speaks, as the story of more solid accomplishment teaches it to "force the anchors." The man who has a playful wit as well as the power of peopling the future with realized dreams, has an all-round finished imaginative power. In imagination his education is complete.

We come now to the third essential in a good education: Information. That includes history, science, mathematics, literature, rhetoric, business methods, the laws of nature and humankind and their effects upon each other—all those facts which enable the individual to live wiely, converse entertainingly and acquit himself creditably as a contributor to the work and welfare of his community.

Information—facts. Under this heading, and this alone, the newspaper fails to offer to the reader everything given him by the textbooks. Arithmetic, for instance, and, in fact, the whole field of mathematics cannot be covered by the newspaper. The daily journal, to be effective, must give the public interest and entertainment. Take away from a fact, or set of facts, both timely

interest and entertainment, and it at once ceases to be available newspaper material.

Arithmetic has in it no entertaining features; it is dry as dust; there is nothing new in it. Therefore it is automatically barred from the columns of the daily paper. The people will not have it; and, to study it, the newspaper reader must have recourse to the textbook.

But science and achievements of science are another story. From no field does the modern newspaper draw so copiously for news and special articles as the field of scientific experiment and performance. Science today is wonder's treasure house. Every day it works a miracle, every day breaks a precedent, every day widens the bounds of possibility and adds to the things that men may do by pressing a button or lifting a lever.

Take, as an example, the vacuum cleaner. The mere announcement of its invention, perfection and placing on the market was worth, perhaps, half a column of straight news.

But the papers did not stop at that. Clever editors saw its manifold possibilities as a source of interest and entertainment for their readers. Photographs and biographies of the inventor, how he first got his idea of a vacuum cleaner; they elucidated the scientific laws whose operation made it possible for the vacuum to dispose of the dirt; they pointed out, step by step, and picture by picture, how those laws were used for the inventor's purpose; they enumerated the difficulties he had to overcome in order to make a machine which would use those laws as man never before had used them.

The young man interested in that kind of mechanical equipment got a wealth of information and renewed inspiration by reading those articles. His imaginative power was increased and he quickened his will to achieve something for himself, this commanding his hands and his brain to do new and better work.

That is but one example out of many of the newspaper's educating the reader in scientific method and performance. The miracles of astronomy; the discovery of a new planet; a new device for an automobile; another improvement on the latest patented churn; the mixing of a new acid for manufacturing purposes; new devices to enable human beings to withstand the intense cold encountered in the scaling of Mount Everest; the improvement of that amazing toy of the air, the radio—in the whole field of science, by the use of photographs, special articles, interviews with noted scientists and reviews of new books on scientific subjects, the newspaper is an educator more thorough and more up-to-date than the college professor.

In the study of English, or rhetoric and grammar, of diction, the newspaper is an unsurpassed instructor. I remember—if you will pardon a personal allusion—I remember that when I was a student at a preparatory school, the only English textbook we had was a weekly magazine, the old Harper's Weekly. Its editorials were our models for diction and rhetoric. By reading them and by discussing them in class we learned in a practical way the laws of English and very greatly enlarged our vocabularies.

Editorial writers are employed because of their vigorous and effective style. They have at their command eloquence, humor, sarcasm, exhortation and lucid explanation. Just as they may safely be taken as models of style, so also their work, together

with the news columns, provides the reader with a full vocabulary. In this respect the newspaper is the superior of the textbook, the dictionary.

The journalist makes the nation's vocabulary. He catches up the new and expressive word or phrase and, by using it, finally transforms it from slang to accepted language. Thus the reader gets from him a verbiage that is up-to-date, vigorous and clear, a vehicle of expression which, being both correct and fresh, carries reality and conviction to his hearer. Similarly the newspaper is an instructor in both history and geography. Only a short time ago it published in daily installments H. G. Wells' "Outlines of History." Its feature articles and its editorials are constantly sketching the past of this or that nation.

With an atlas beside him for reference, the newspaper reader learns his own country and explores the far-flung reaches of the earth. Is there a mutiny in India; an expedition into polar regions; a scientific exploration of the ruined cities of Central America; an earthquake in Japan; or a mine disaster in Colorado? Then the papers describe the locality concerned, the distances involved, the peculiarities of the climate there and a dozen other details. Reaching for his map, the reader fills in the picture drawn by the type and illustrations in his paper, and the result being that he keeps up with the map-makers and has from day to day an accurate picture of the earth's surface and the boundaries, natural and artificial, by which it is divided.

Concerning business, your paper is the one infallible guide. Why this company failed, how that captain of industry turned despair into success, why this article is no longer demanded, how to build up foreign trade—these points and all the imaginable panorama of barter, manufacture, raw material, supply and demand, management, trade boosting and ways of becoming more efficient at counter and desk, are covered to the last detail in the columns of the news.

But my time limit forbids my prolonging this catalogue of information available to the reader of newspapers. What I have omitted your experience as a reader will fill in.

In the concluding part of his definition Huxley says that the well educated man is he "whose passions are trained to come to heel by a vigorous will, the servant of a tender conscience; who has learned to love all beauty, whether of nature or of art, to hate all vileness, and to respect others as himself." That I have condensed into the word "idealism," for, if a man subjects his passions to his will and conscience, and loves all beauty of nature and of art, and respects others as himself, he has in him a high idealism and the capacity to serve it well.

In holding up to the reader lofty ideals and in inspiring him to follow them, the newspaper is unequalled. It publishes week by week discussions of religious subjects, the world's greatest pulpit eloquence and the oratory of the world's profoundest statesmanship. It prints inspirational essays and sermons from the pens of men who, knowing human nature and living close to God, mark out the paths of righteousness and service. It describes the careers of men and women who live successful, uplifting and inspiring lives.

Moreover, every newspaper worthy of consideration holds high ideals as the very breath of its existence. No man can be a suc-

cessful journalist and a pessimist. Optimism is the foundation of good newspaper work in all its branches. Every newspaper writer and every newspaper publisher knows that God is on His throne and that in the end all things work out for good. He preaches that gospel. In news articles, headline and editorial, the dominant note is one of encouragement, faith, belief in mankind, admiration of the good and contempt for the vile.

Whether the reader wishes to know how to train his will or what are the standards of right living, or why sophistry and cynicism are wrong and unprofitable, he will receive the proper enlightenment from his newspaper. Whether the published sentence has to do with the commission of a crime or the accomplishment of a God-given ambition, the guidance flowing from the newspaperman's treatment of the subject is invariably wholesome.

Presidents Taft, Wilson, Harding and Coolidge, the King of England, the premier of France, in fact all those great men who in recent years have laid compelling hands upon the levers of history, have been of one accord in extolling the press as an immeasurable uplifter of the public's thought. It is every publisher's ideal to minister to the idealism of his readers. If any decent publisher were told that he exercised an unworthy influence upon his public, he would confess himself indefensibly a failure.

So, in showing the way to health of mind and body, in developing power of imagination, in providing unlimited information, and in building up a love of the beautiful and a devotion to high principle, the newspaper is, I maintain, the greatest educational institution on earth.

Let a child or a man come to me and say that unfortunately he has been deprived of the benefits of college, school and textbook, and I will unhesitatingly answer that, by intelligent and continuous reading of a good daily newspaper he can educate himself. Indeed, as a newspaper publisher, I should be in despair if it were otherwise. For that is the comfort and the pride of the maker of a newspaper: This knowledge that by following the teaching and absorbing the information in his paper, the reader may perfect himself as a pleasant companion, as a gentleman believing in a divine human being and as a citizen valuable to his country and his world.

The newspaper which I have described is of course the real newspaper—a newspaper that has a purpose to upbuild and construct, and fearlessly and boldly publishes fairly and accurately the facts and the truth as near as it is humanly possible to do, not only in regard to daily occurrences and events, but especially and above all things else, the real truth, in an absolutely fair, impartial and unbiased manner, about individuals and especially about men and women holding responsible public positions to which they have been appointed or elected by the people. I mean all public officials, national, state or local—presidents, governors, senators, county, city or what not.

And in this connection I am constrained to feel it my duty to deprecate and condemn, just as strongly as I possibly can, the tendency which has developed among some newspapers to publish in their news columns, frequently without any foundation whatever, the wildest and most far fetched, ridiculous and absurd

rumors and insinuations about public officers and public men written and published under the authority of "It is said" or" It is reported," for the sole and palpable purpose of discrediting them or of destroying their influence and prestige; or for defeating or injuring any policy or measure advocated or supported by such public official, if perchance such measure or policy does not meet with the approval of such newspaper, its publishers or corresondents, or if for any reason the rumor writer or the newspaper personally dislikes the official under discussion.

Not only has this pactice been followed and grossly abused in news columns, but it is a common, everyday habit with some editorial writers to sneeringly and contemptuously refer to the President of the United States as "Warren" or "Cal," with a little "c," or to the great Governor of the great State of North Carolina as "Cam" with a little "c," or to a certain United States senator whom they dislike as "Furney" or "the Senator." I presume it won't be long before we will hear the next Governor of North Carolina dubbed as "Angy," or had the other candidate been chosen he would have been lovingly denominated "Josiebill" or something else equally disgusting.

It is needless to say that every public official is entitled to be treated by everybody, newspapers and citizens, respectfully, courteously, fairly and justly; and when newspapers misrepresent and belittle public officials or constantly impugn their motives, they thereby discredit such officials before the public and weaken and lessen their influence. If a newspaper, whose mission should be to inculcate and inspire respect for those in authority, does not respect those in authority but on the other hand discourages it, belittles them, makes fun of them, impugns their motives, what can be expected of the average citizen?—Only contempt, disobedience, lawlessness and violence, of course.

Newspapers should, of course, fearlessly express their dissent with public officials whenever they honestly disagree with them but it should be done in a fair, courteous, dignified manner, without bitterness, malice or enmity.

The best guide for us all to follow in matters of this kind is our Code of Ethics—read it and study it and especially the fourth, fifth and sixth canons on Sincerity, Truthfulness, Accuracy, Impartially and Fair Play.

I have only a few recommendations to make for your consideration at this meeting, which I deem of importance for the welfare of the Association:

Finances: (1) A more effective method should be adopted for securing sufficient money to successfully carry on the Association. The plan proposed by the Executive Committee seems to be the most effective of any that have been suggested, and I trust you will give the plan a trial.

(2) In order to get the best results and be of the greatest benefit to the newspaper fraternity, there should be a larger attendance at our meetings. The bigger the crowd, the greater enthusiasm, the more pleasure to the members, the more good accomplished for the good of the entire Association. To bring about this result, I suggest the abandonment of the mid-winter meeting, and the concentration of all efforts on one big meeting a year.

Also I suggest to the members of the Western North Caro-

lina Weekly Press Association, the abandonment of that organization, and the concentration of all the newspapers in the State into one good healthy, strong organization.

I want to also suggest that to secure a larger attendance the annual meetings be held at some central point in the State in a town large enough to accommodate the Association.

And in conclusion I want to thank each one of you for your cooperation and support during the past year. It has been a pleasure to serve you.

The president appointed the following committees:

Resolutions: Fred H. May, J. A. Osborne, J. A. Livingstone.

To Examine Treasurer's Report: J. B. Sherrill, R. E. Price. C. L. Stevens.

Upon suggestion from the floor the following committee was appointed to consider recommendations in President's address and report on same: M. L. Shipman, A. C. Huneycutt, Archibald Johnson.

Practically all business matters having been disposed of the convention took up in an informal way the discussion of topics, taken from the following suggested list:

"What Is the Value, for Inventory Purposes of a Subscriber, Both Daily and Weekly?"

"What Has Been the Experience of Members in Regard to 'Lottery' Advertising?"

"Building Circulation—Best Methods."

"Efficiency in Management."

"The Newspaper as a Community Builder."

"Newspaper Standards."

"Ideals for Better Newspaper Service."

"Emphasis on the Editorial Page."

"The Newspaper As An Educational Institution."

"The Front Page"—What It Should Carry—The Weekly; The Daily.

"Labor."

"The Business Outlook for Newspapers."

"The Country Newspaper"—Ideals Toward Which to Strive.

"Are Newspapers Today Devoting Too Much Space to Reading and Features?"

"Should a Newspaper Advertise Itself? To What Extent?"

"How to Discriminate Between Propaganda and News."

Advertising: (1) Advertising Cut Services. (2) More National Advertising."

"Shall Bill Board or Outdoor Advertising on Our Streets and Highways be Discouraged?"

The first topic to be discussed was "The Value for Inventory Purposes of a Subscriber." Taking part in the discussion were H. Galt Braxton, J. B. Sherrill, C. A. Webb, Fred H. May, J. B. Dawson and J. A. Osborne. Mr. Webb reported that in a recent

instance the government had valued the subscribers to a newspaper under consideration at $19.50 per subscriber.

In the consideration of the topic of "Lottery Advertising," members told their personal experience in regard to the post office ruling which prevents the acceptance of advertising in which chances on prizes are offered. Mr. Webb stated that at the recent meeting of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association a member reported that there had been different rulings by the Department of Justice and the Postoffice Department in regard to the meaning of this law and a committee from that organization was investigating the matter.

On the topic "Building Circulation," J. A. Parham thought the best way is to get out the kind of paper folks want and it will sell itself. A. C. Huneycutt told of how he had increased his circulation by means of short period sales. J. B. Dawson advocated contests as a circulation builder in that they advertise the paper.

Adjournment was taken at one o'clock until three o'clock.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

With the opening of the afternoon session the proposed amendments to the constitution were again taken up, President Webb making the report of the executive committee which had met during the recess between sessions. The report was practically the same as presented the previous evening except that it had been decided to recommend that maximum dues of $15 be provided for weekly and semi-weekly memberships.

After discussion a motion was made and duly seconded that the amendments be adpoted.

Before the motion was put to a vote it was pointed out that if newspapers were to constitute the membership of the Association rather than individuals it would be necessary in the transition to recognize first as members all newspapers now represented. Thereupon the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, that the newspapers of the State which are now represented in this Association by individual members be and are hereby elected as members of this Association.

Be it further resolved that newspapers which charge no subscription or are distributed free of charge for educational and religious purposes, shall pay minimum dues of $5 per year.

The amendments as finally passed by unanimous vote follow:

Amend Article 2 of the Constitution of the North Carolina

Press Association by striking out all of Sections 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

Section 2. Active membership in the Association shall consist of newspaper publications and periodicals, either daily, semi-weekly, weekly or monthly.

Application for active membership in the Association shall be made to the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee shall report to the Association, at the ensuing annual meeting, the names of the newspapers or periodicals recommended for membership. A vote shall be taken on the recommendation of the Committee, and if three-fourths of the members present vote favorably, the newspaper or periodical so recommended shall be received into membership. Provided, however, that the Secretary shall have no authority to extend the courtesies of the Association to any newspaper or periodical not recommended by the Executive Committee, in accordance with the provisions of this section.

Section 3. Only newspapers and periodicals as herein stated, shall constitute the active membership of this Association, and each members shall have one vote. Each active member shall pay, as annual dues to the Association, a sum of money equal to $2.00 per thousand circulation, or the fractional part thereof, but no member shall pay as annual dues a sum of less than $5.00 per annum, with a maximum of $15.00 per year for semi-weeklies, weeklies and other periodicals, except dailies. Provided that newspapers which charge no subscription or are distributed free of charge for educational and religious purposes shall pay minimum dues of $5.00 per year.

Section 4. The annual dues of each active member of this Association shall be paid to the Secretary and Treasurer annually, on or before the annual meeting each year, and any active member which shall fail or neglect to make such payment for two years in succession shall be dropped from the roll of membership.

Section 5. Former members of the Association, who have rendered long and honorable service in the profession and have retired from the newspaper business, and also persons or individuals who are now actively engaged in the newspaper business, as may be recommended by Executive Committee and may be elected honorary members by a vote of three-fourths of the members present at any annual meeting of the Association, and they shall exercise all rights of active members, except that of voting and holding office.

Section 6. The provisions of this amendment shall go into effect from and after the adjournment of the annual meeting of the Association to be held in June, 1924.

Following the disposition of this matter the informal discussion of topics was again resumed. "Shall Billboard or Outdoor Advertising On Our Streets and Highways be Discouraged?" was answered practically unanimously "Yes" by all who took part in the discussion. J. A. Osborne recommended that the Association urge the Legislature to pass a bill abolishing the billboard on our highways. B. A. Lawrence thought there should be possibly stricter regulations in regard to this form of advertising.

"Should a Newspaper Advertise Itself?" was discussed by

J. B. Dawson, Archibald Johnson and F. A. Carr. Mr. Dawson thought subscription campaigns a good way in which to advertise a paper. Mr. Johnson expressed the opinion that a good newspaper, a paper people want to read, is its own best method of advertising and stated that one might as well ask "Should a pretty woman advertise herself?" Mr. Carr approved of a newspaper's advertising itself in the same ways that other commodities are advertised.

In the discussion of "Labor" the president was asked to tell of personal experiences along this line and other members took part informally.

At this time the secretary made a report of the executive committee on new members, presenting the names of

E. T. Phillips, Free Will Baptist, Ayden.
J. B. Hall, Carolina Banner, Sanford.
W. W. Casteel, Sampson Independent, Clinton.
Curtis Johnson, Charlotte Observer, Charlotte.
Troy Montgomerian.
Spencer Railroader.
Mocksville Enterprise.

The election to membership was unanimous.

Under the head of "old" business and reports of committees a request was made that in the absence of the chairman of a special committee, W. N. Keener, appointed at the mid-winter meeting to consider publicity for the State and a special advertising representative be continued. Members of this committee are W. N. Keener, F. A. Carr, J. Paul Leonard, A. C. Huneycutt and M. L. Shipman.

J. A. Parham advocated changing the day of the Primary from Saturday to Tuesday for obvious reasons. The matter was referred to the resolutions committee.

Stacey W. Wade, State Insurance Commissioner, was recognized by the chair and spoke briefly. He expressed thanks for the cooperation of the newspapers of the State in giving assistance to the work of his department.

J. B. Dawson spoke for the cause of "port terminals" in North Carolina, making a plea that the editors of the State back the movement to establish them.

The convention adjourned at 4 o'clock to allow those who wished a period of enjoyment in the surf.

FRIDAY EVENING.

The concluding session on Friday evening was a dinner meeting held in the dining room of the Atlantic Hotel and presided over

by President C. A. Webb. Grace was said by Archibald Johnson.

Between dinner courses various committees were called on to make their reports.

J. B. Sherrill, chairman, reported for the committee to examine the treasurer's report as follows:

TREASURER'S REPORT.

We, your committee appointed to examine the statement of the Treasurer, beg leave to report that we have performed this service and find everything correct and satisfactory. The accounts are thoroughly and accurately kept, and we commend the treasurer for the systematic way in which she has handled them. The total receipts for the past year are $562.50, and the total disbursements $536.31, leaving a balance in the treasury of $26.19. This does not include any payment of dues in advance for the present year, nor does it include the salary of the Secretary and Treasurer for the past year, amounting to $200.00. The unpaid dues amount to $610.00.

(Signed) J. B. SHERRILL.
C. L. STEVENS.
R. E. PRICE.

A. C. Huneycutt for a special committee reported as follows:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

We, the committee on the president's address, beg to report as follows:

1. We commend Mr. Webb most heartily upon his very able and timely address. We unhesitatingly say that the same contains suggestions which should grip the attention and interest of every member of the North Carolina Press Association.

2. Section One of the president's recommendations, being now under consideration by the executive committee, we deem it unnecessary for us to consider the same at this time.

3. We endorse Section Three and recommend that each member of the Association do his best to see that in the future the meetings may be better attended. We think the time has come when each member must exert himself and cooperate with the Association officers in enlisting the interest of the publishers of the State in the work which the North Carolina Press Association is trying to do. We think the mid-winter meetings should, in the futre be abandoned. We further suggest that the Western North Carolina Publishers' Association confine its meetings to one each years, and that said meeting be held as far from the date of the meetings of the North Carolina Press Association as possible.

4. We think that Section Four should have the serious consideration of the Association at its next regular meeting.

We further recommend that in accordance with the president's suggestion the Code of Ethics of this Association be printed and a copy sent to each member of the Association

M. L. SHIPMAN, Chairman,
ARCHIBALD JOHNSON,
A. C. HUNEYCUTT,
Committee.

The report was adopted by unanimous vote.

The report of the secret committee appointed to make the award in the contest for the Savory cup was made by the secretary, who presented the prize to the winner, J. Roy Parker, of the Hertford County Herald. Mr. Parker responded with expressions of appeciation. The committee's report was:

AWARD OF SAVORY LOVING CUP.

The Savory Loving Cup is awarded to The Hertford County Herald, for the year 1924, and honorable mention to The Sun of Rutherfordton.

MRS. McKIMMON SPEAKS.

Mrs. Jane McKimmon, head of the State Department of Home Economics, was introduced by Mr. Webb and spoke of the work of her department. She expressed warm appreciation of the support and cooperation that she had received from the press of the State, bespeaking a continuation of the same. She said that in the thirteen years she had been in the work she had yet to hear of an editor who opposed it in an unfair way; rather on the other hand the department had found the newspaper men of the State to be its warmest friends. In a very illuminating way she outlined the purposes and plans which guide the effects of all who are connected with this branch of State work. She told interesting, intimate little stories from the experiences of the county agents and of the things that are being accomplished. She made a plea that the newspapers continue to help in the crusade for livable homes on the farm as well as profitable farms.

DR. HAMILTON'S ADDRESS.

Dr. J. G. DeRoulhas Hamilton, head of the department of history and government at the State University, was next introduced and spoke as follows:

WHAT NORTH CAROLINA WANTS OF THE PRESS

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen of the Press Association:

When I had received and accepted the gratifying invitation of your secretary to speak to you at this meeting, a very natural thought came to me. It may be summed up in the question, "Why was I asked to speak to the Press Association? What do they want from a college teacher of history and government?" There are, of course, certain fairly obvious relationships which might supply an answer. I might think (but I don't) that you want me to talk to you about the newspaper as a historical source. That would be fairly easy, since James Ford Rhodes has written already about all that can be said on the subject. I might discuss the use of the newspaper in connection with classes in government. But this is my vacation and you do not want to be reminded of classes in government or anything else. Or, abandoning all thought of MY profession, I might tell you some-

thing of the trials and tribulations of an editor of a book review page. On that journalistic subject I am as good an authority as any of you.

But none of these have seemed to me a sufficient answer to the question necessarily arising out of your invitation. And the more I have thought about the matter, the more I am reminded of the plight of a friend of mine who was trying in the mountains of Tennessee to find the home of a mountaineer. He is a bishop, so I am entirely safe in telling the story, even to newspaper men, as he told it to me.

Inquiring of a tall, gangling native, the whereabouts of the place he sought, he was thus directed:

"Jest travel down that cove thar to the valley and go acrost a ploughed field to the right ontil you come to a branch. Follow it up to the bresh and go through the bresh and the big woods on the ridge. Of course these ridges is might' nigh straight up and down, and, as the feller said, perpendic'lar, but I s'pose you can climb this un. At the top you'll find a clearing. Skirt it to the left tell you get to a rail fence. Climb that—and if you ain't lost by then I'll be plum damned."

His salvation would have been entirely secure had it depended on me. Lost completely, utterly unable to find my way to what you might want me to talk about, I had to find a way out, and I found it. Stopping all consideration of what you might want of me, I decided instead to tell you what I—what the North Carolina public—want of you.

Please let me make it clear at the outset that my attitude towards the press is one of entire friendliness. I am inclined towards counting that day lost which does not give to me the chance to read at least one daily paper. I urge upon university students, in and out of season, the necessity of newspaper reading (outside the sport pages, of course,) as the first step towards being educated and well informed men. I have often made regular newspaper reading a part of the work of a class in government. Although not a newspaper man, I have always had a perfect and somewhat sympathetic understanding of the feeling of Thomas Jefferson when he said:

"The basis of our government being the opinion of the people, the very first object should be to keep that right; and were it left to me to decide whether we should have a government without newspapers, or newspapers without a government, I should not hesitate a moment to prefer the latter."

So while I may, at times, seem critical or perhaps harsh in some of my judgments, you will remember that it is, at any rate, friendly criticism.

I take it to be axiomatic, and so accepted, that the public wants first of all the news. It wants just as much of it as possible and wants it well handled, and, as the saying is, "Undoctored.", Few people want the news edited so as to make it favorable or unfavorable to any individual, group, party, or particular interest. "No politics on the front page" is a motto that the public likes. I take it to be equally well recognized that the public does want the news edited and interpreted in the interest of clarity and also with an eye to the pleasure of the reader in a good story well told.

I believe that the public desires of the press fairness towards

all. I admit, of course, that at times there is room to doubt this, but in the main it is true that a reputation for fairness is one of the strongest assets a newspaper can have.

I believe that everyone will agree that personal abuse, even within the law of libel, is undesirable and improper.

If these things were all the public wanted of the press there would be no need of my talk. They are the things accepted by press, as well as by public. If, at times, there are deviations from them, they are exceptional rather than customary. Still it is well to remember that this has not always been the case. Through historical investigation, I have become reasonably familiar with the press of North Carolina since 1830. It has not been so many years since many of the newspapers were grievous offenders in respect to every one of the things mentioned. And in an older day the editing of news, uttter unfairness towards opponents, and personal abuse were all common, if not indeed, regular practice. All of them were resorted to chiefly in relation to politics. It was such regular practice as to become almost canonical in character to describe a convention of the opposite party as composed of a mere handful, mostly second-rate politicians, all of them hungry for office. The convention of the paper's own party was always a vast assembly of patriots and statesmen concerned only with the people's interest. Opposing candidates always sought office, office regularly sought one's own candidate. The proceedings of an opposition meeting might be described in one of three ways. The favorite one, perhaps, was that the meeting was little more than a free fight. The implication that it could best be compared to a dog fight was very strong. At any rate, its behavior, viewed in the most charitable light, could be regarded only as constituting a public disgrace which the people would condemn at the next election. This method of handling a news story might be varied by describing the utter apathy, discouragement, and lack of interest in those in attendance, or by portraying the meeting as completely controlled by a "cabal," "clique," or "ring," all of them equivalents of the later "machine." Of course, the proceedings of the paper's own party were full of enthusiasm, yet dignified and orderly as befitted the statesman who composed the convention. Such a convention, too, was always a democratic body representing the people's will, untrammelled and unbossed by politicians. Thus was political news edited. And so, when it was regarded as worth while, was news of any other sort.

There was of course no such thing as fairness. In the war they waged, gouging of an opponent was not merely permitted; it was, as with the youth in "Georgia Scenes," a thing to practice pridefully. And so every opponent was, as matter of course, a scoundrel, and it was not only right to say so on the editorial page, and in the news columns, but perfectly proper to exclude from both anything that might indicate otherwise. A recent issue of the Saturday Evening Post describes well the practice.

Said the Red Knight:

"My opponents have just issued a statement that my maternal great-great-grand-uncle was hanged."

"Aren't you going to reply to that canard?" Alice Asked.

"Certainly not," said the candidate. "I'll treat it with the

silent contempt that it deserves. I'll just issue a short statement that I scorn to indulge in personalities. And I'll add that my opponent is a crook and a liar and that his ancestors on both sides were pirates, horse thieves, second-story men, and burglars. That's the way to treat a statement of that sort. I intend to wage a clean campaign."

Compare with this the following editorial from the Standard in 1836:

"It is our sincere desire to be on terms of at least editorial courtesy with all our brethren of the type. But when an editor of a paper loses all respect for himself and his vocation, and so far violates the common decencies of society, as to use the billingsgate of a fish market, or the ribaldry of a tap-room, in combatting the arguments of a contemporary, we have laid it down as a rule for guidance, during the whole course of our editorial life, to decline a contest with such a man. And whenever an editor has assailed us from behind a mud-battery, with the weapons he may have grasped from the ditch, it has been our practice to pass by on the other side. For the odds would be against us, not being skilled in such warfare, nor having the material with which to carry on. But even were it otherwise, we could acquire neither reputation nor glory in obtaining a victory in such a contest—for however well directed might be our discharges, the enemy would be but revelling in his wonted element! We would always prefer putting up with the scurrility of a chimney-sweep rather than soil our garments with chastizing him."

In similar fashion Whig papers in 1844 proclaimed loudly that Ezekiel Polk, James K. Polk's grandfather, had been a Tory. So, too, the same year the Fayetteville Observer never lost an opportunity to villify William W. Holden, the following being a characteristic editorial:

"Of all the vile, unscrupulous blackguard sheets published in the United States, we doubt if there be one that will compare in these particulars with the Raleigh Standard, acting notoriously upon the principle of never retracting one of its thousands of falsehoods and never abandoning one, however often refuted, it is perfectly callous to public opinion and occupies itself wholly in devising and collecting foul slanders which it dins into the public ear, until some of its readers, we have reason to think, actually believe those fables to whose utter falsehood not even constant reiteration can close the eyes of the hired originator and propagator."

Another editorial of the following year is equally illustrative of press manners of the '40's:

"People talk about Mr. W. W. Holden in a very ugly manner hereabouts. There are naughty folks that even accuse him of this very crime of treason—treason to his friends, his benefactors, his party. They charge him with having bartered his conscience for filthy lucre; of suddenly crossing over to the enemy in the broad day-light, and belying his whole past life.

"Even good Democrats in this vicinage quietly admit these charges, and we must frankly tell our august accuser and judge, that no man of any party here regards or respects him. Those he acts with constantly fear him—they know not how soon in the very thickest of the fight he might turn his weapons; while

the uncharitable Whigs loathe him, as being diseased with a vile leprosy that has not left a single virtue unconsumed amid his thousand meannesses and voices."

Anyone familiar with the history of the State press will agree with me that in respect to all these things there has been marvellous improvement.

And yet in another way, the press of North Carolina was superior then to what it is today. It paid little or no attention to advertising, but lived on subscriptions and was consequently more independent and less commercial. Its essential influence, too, was far greater, and that influence was exerted by the editorial page. I shall have to admit at once that it was, like the news columns, often unfair, prejudiced, and narrow; that it was frequently abusive to the point of slanderous scurrility. It is probable that on the average editorials were not nearly so well written as they are today. Nevertheless, with all these defects, it is a fact that the editorial page then exerted an influence which is scarcely known in the State today. Where is the North Carolina editor of the present who can boast like William W. Holden in the palmy days of the Standard that his was the power, politically, "to kill and make alive?" Where is the editor who, like Holden, was able to shape for years the platform and policies of his party? What one of you gentlemen exerts upon public affairs the influence of a Gales, a Seaton, a Hale, a Pell, or a Turner?

Naturally it will be asked wherein lies the difference. What is the explanation of the change? I think I know the answer. The newspaper of yesterday, while fully as partisan as the one of today, was more independent of the political party. Did those men I have mentioned by name wait for a party to determine their views on public questions? Not they. Instead they were through their influence with the people, through their leadership, the shaping, molding, directing force in the development of party policy. Today in North Carolina, quite a different situation exists. The press, as I see it, is too subservient to political parties, or possibly to politicians, too much influenced by them or by party considerations. Let me illustrate. No matter how clear the need of informing the people of the record of candidates for party nominations in the State primary, few newspapers will touch the subject, at least for their own party. Newspaper editors will say frankly, that a candidate thus treated might be nominated and the party would be bombarded and damaged with shells prepared by one of its own members.

In the same way discussion of public matters, once they become political or even factional questions, waits on the action of the party. Do we favor the short ballot? No matter what we think personally, the party must decide upon it before we can express an opinion. Do we believe that it is time for North Carolina to withdraw from the implied alliance with South Carolina for the maintenance of a voting system, long outworn and utterly indefensible, which has been abandoned by all other civilized communities the world over? Hush! the party has not agreed to such a change. For some reason (I wonder what it is!) the party lead-

ers like the present system. Favoring it in the press might help the opposition.

It is well for North Carolina newspaper men to consider how political parties are organized and conducted. I say CONSIDER advisedly. An ordinary citizen engaged in the important business of making a living through a profession or trade, a college professor for example, shut off from the world in quiet academic shades. (I sometimes wonder if there are such things as quiet academic shades any longer. I have heard of them all my life, but I have never seen any), well a college professor anyhow, a youth just entering upon life, full of ideals, or a good woman equally idealistic and innocent of politics, any one of these might possibly think of a party program as the expression of the will of the people who compose the party, a sort of vox populi, vox dei affair. But any newspaper man knows better. He knows how parties are organized and run, how primary meetings are held, delegates selected, and conventions organized and operated. He knows, too, how platforms are made. Even Andy Gump (I suppose his connection with the press is sufficiently close to allow me to include him among newspaper men); even Andy Gump, I say, knows that "a political convention merely expresses the opinion of a small number of well-trained politicians who follow their leaders like a flock of sheep." Nobody knows better than the newspaper man how tremendous must be the wave of public opinion to put into a party platform what politicians generally do not want there. And, confidentially, I have often thought, during the years in which I have been reading party platforms, that generally the politicians are opposed to anything which will disturb the status quo. This statement is, of course, qualified by the well known difference between the party in and the party out.

There is something else that the North Carolina newspaper man knows. He knows that the average delegate to a party convention is much more interested in the candidacy of particular men for office than he is in the shaping of a party program for the building of the State. How many of you recall a genuine contest over the platform in a North Carolina convention? How many of you can mention a platform made as the result of an expression of the popular will? Of course many of us recall one of the most fiercely constructed platform struggles in State history—that which occurred in the Democratic convention of 1912. Was it about a great question of state policy? An onlooker from another country, a guileless visitor from Mars, as he watched (watch was all he could have done; he couldn't have heard his ears, much less Manning or Morrison), would have thought so. Not at all. It was merely whether the usual custom of endorsing the record of the Democratic senators and representatives in Congress should be abandoned because one of the senators had opposition. In the interest of candidates for office a struggle of hours' duration occurred. Did a single Democratic newspaper comment on the absurdity of the proceeding? In spite of the fact that it was one of the most farcical happenings in American political history, I do not recall a word of criticism.

Of course, we have in North Carolina today an absurd system of making paltforms, at least as far as the majority party is concerned. A convention meets and makes one in the well known way. The convention may be overwhelmigly for Jones who is

running for governor and in such a case may adopt a Jones platform. Smith, however, who believes quite differently (who may oppose, for example, woman suffrage) may be nominated in the primary for the very reason that he believes as he does. Does anybody think seriously that he will feel bound by the platform? Will anybody else feel bound by it is even a more important question. In such a situation as this, does the press of North Carolina help to lead the way out? Does it seriously advocate changing the convention date, or the making of platforms in some other way? I do not so recall. And while alluding to the primary, another thought occurs to me. Under the existing law a presidential primary is held in North Carolina. The State convention elects delegates to the national convention before the primary and it may endorse a particular candidate. Yet, if that candidate does not choose to enter the primary, or does enter and is defeated, the vote of the delegates under the law must be cast for someone else, conceivably someone that nobody wants. This year the Democrats of North Carolina were disfranchised in the presidential primary by the failure of all candidates but one to file their names. Four years ago the Republican delegates simply ignored the primary. I must admit that I gloried in their spunk. It deserves only to be ignored. Some day we may want to seek the man with the office, but there is no certainty that we shall be able to do it. Do the newspapers do anything towards educating the people on the subject? I think not.

Newspaper men also know that the politicians of the State regard the success of particular candidates for office as the paramount political question. It has always been so. The curse of North Carolina during the half-century preceding the Civil War was politics, and politics in North Carolina has, during a greater part of her history, revolved around office seeking. I wonder if you realize that prior to the adoption of the Seventeenth Amendment, the members of two out of every three legislatures were chosen, not with reference to their attitude on the legislative needs of the State, but rather on the basis of their preference for United States senator. It might have been expected that the third legislature would be chosen with the interests of the State in mind, but this was not the case. Either there was a hang-over of the contests of two years before, or else it was chosen with a view to the contest that would come two years later. I heard the argument not once but several times, as late as 1914, that certain candidates for the legislature were available or unavailable according to their preference for Simmons or Kitchin, or vice versa, in 1912.

In other words, we were for a long time so busy electing people to office in North Carolina that we had no time for considering the needs of the state. Well might Robert Potter say to the legislature in 1836:

"I will not say North Carolina is a great State and I am proud of her because she is not. . . If the genius of North Carolina were now to present herself to you, who are charged with the destinies of her people, instead of the majesty of a guardian goddess—instead of a radiant brow, and an eye flashing light and dignity on this assembly, you would mark her with a pallid front, and 'sad and shrouded eye,' and in the hollow accents of despair,

she would demand of you, 'Why sit ye here all the while idle?' Why assemble here from session to session and expend your time upon ephemeral objects while you neglect the very salvation of the Republic? Why meet you here from year to year to scuffle over subjects unimportant to the public and trifling in themselves, or to squabble about the disposition of a clerkship or a judgeship whilst the people for whom all this is intended—for whose benefit Government was established, laws erected, and judges appointed—whilst the people are left to rust in primeval ignorance—'rotting from sire to son and from age to age,' deaf as the adder and dark as Erebus? She would tell you you were a degraded and despised community; but only so because you would be so."

The words of Hugh McQueen, in 1838, are not entirely inapplicable even in our later years:

"Every unfledged nestling in politics turns with an eye of solicitation to a seat in the State Legislature. Every politician of mature age, whose character is not in a positive degree insufferable is looking forward with tumultuous eagerness to a place in the Hall of National Representatives, to a situation in one of the Cabinet departments, or in the diplomatic service of the country. Every decent citizen is panting for some post of public preferment and profit, those who have not been sufficiently fortunate to obtain any other post are posting their way with a provident share of speed to the Republic of Texas. Politics, indeed, appear to swallow every other interest, and the whole surface of the earth seems covered with politicians as Egypt once swarmed with locusts."

I would not have you misunderstand me. I am not hostile to politicians as such. I am not one of those who would like to see the disappearance of politicians. My their tribe increase is my hope and prayer. Instead of the dangerously small number we have today, I would that they might multiply until they numbered 1,037,269. (That's the number of while people in North Carolina over sixteen years of age). There would be so many then that offices could not possibly go around and candidacy for office would entail much larger responsibility than it does today, since an informed and actively interested electorate would have to be faced and convinced.

Now, frankly, I believe that when the press is bound by such a political system, it fails to live up to its high responsibility. I am forced to wonder if the people of North Carolina could depend on the press for the guidance and leadership Jefferson had in mind when he wrote the words quoted above. What would the newspapers do without the politicians to tell them what to think, or at least what to advocate on public questions? Of course if we had no government, presumably we would have no politicians and thus thrown upon its own resources the press might function as Jefferson hoped. But why not so function now? The people of North Carolina, ladies and gentlemen of the Press Association, want from you in the conduct of your papers, a more critical spirit, more careful and accurate analysis of movements, programs, and policies, more independence of judgment. It is not that we do not believe in party newspapers. They have their place quite as much as does the independent press. But we would have you independent enough to be able critically to ex-

amine every public question with the impartiality of the chemist or the physicist in his laboratory. Many a cure-all, many a nostrum for all our political evils would be discarded before it ever got a start. We would have you then function as a great searchlight for the whole people that they might see clearly men and movements. We would have politicians regard you with wholesome respect, not depending on you as a sort of solid South, whose votes could be counted before the nominations were made, but rather as desperately needed allies who would have to be convinced by merit. As it is I sometimes fear there is danger that some of our politicians will be allowed by the press to regard themselves as statesmen even before they are dead.

What the people of North Carolina want most of all of you may be summed up in one word. It is leadership. We want you to recognize the power which is yours through close contact with the people, and recognizing it, use it for them. We want you to go into the business of educating the people of North Carolina on public affairs. We want of you the leadership which has always been the crying need of the State.

So much has been said through the years of the unprogressive character of the people of North Carolina that some may doubt if they need leadership so much as a new birth. There has been much apparently valid evidence to prove the truth of the charge. But it falls down in the fact of the facts. The close student of the past of the State who goes beneath the surface is apt to find out the truth. The lack of progress in North Carolina through so many years was due largely to lack of leadership and that, in turn, was due to politica, peanut politics if you will. Before it leadership usually failed. The people, however, have always been more progressive than thir political leaders who have been even when progressively inclined, as a rule, too timid really to lead the progress. Most of them have been content to lead the way to anoffice. Whenever a man with a vision, with a constructive program, with an unselfish passion for service, has had the boldness to risk his career by daring to lead the people towards the building of a great state, they have heard him gladly. And more importnat still, they have followed him. They followed Mangum and Swain in political reform, Morehead in his policy of internal improvements, Murphey, Wiley, and Aycock in education, and in our own day they have with bubbling enthusiasm accepted the bold and driving leadership of Morrison in the educational and internal improvement policies which are building anew this old commonwealth. They are eager for guidance and for light. We ask of you to establish new standards, to regain your lost influence, and to light the way for North Carolina towards the new day.

J. A. Osborne gave the report of the resolutions committee:

RESOLUTIONS.

No. 1. Resolved by the North Carolina Press Association assembled, that it is the sense of this body that the General Assembly of North Carolina at its next regular session should amend the State Primary law to provide that the primary elections be held on a Tuesday, the same as the national and general

elections instead of on Saturday. This change would enable the returns to be made and avoid so much working on the Sabbath.

No. 2. That the State Port Terminal and Ship Commission report as presented is one of the most far-reaching and important movements to be inaugurated in this State for some years, and that it is the sense of this body that the State waterways should be utilized to the fullest extent, thereby bringing relief in the reduction of freight rates to the entire State.

No. 3. That this Association is in favor of an eight-months school term and that as soon as practical the General Assembly pass a law to put this into effect.

No. 4. That the General Assembly in its next regular session pass a law prohibiting the erection or placing of any advertising signs alongside any State highway.

No. 5. That we express our appreciation to the management of the Atlantic Hotel for the excellent entertainment provided for our Association at this convention.

Also to the Morehead City Chamber of Commerce for its cordial hospitality and the invitation to visit this beautiful resort.

Also to R. T. Wade, editor of the Coaster, for courtesies extended to members of the Association.

Also to Messrs. Hayes, Chipman and Boone for hospitality extended.

Also to Dr. J. G. deRoulhac Hamilton, of the University of North Carolina, and to Mrs. Jane McKimmon, State Home Demonstration Agent, for their excellent addresses delivered before the Association.

Also to Bill Arp Lawrence, of the Western Newspaper Union, for assistance in getting out the program.

We furthermore regret to note the tendency of some editors throughout the State when referring to Federal and State officials, to speak of them with disrespect instead of in dignified terms as becoming the office and in this connection would call attention of the members of this Association to the code of ethics adopted at the last annual meeting of the Association.

Respectfully submitted,
J. A. OSBORNE,
FRED H. MAY,
JOHN A. LIVINGSTONE,
Committee.

Morehead City, June 13th, 1924.

The report was adopted by unanimous vote.

Before adjournment the new officers of the Association were introduced by retiring president, C. A. Webb. The incoming president, H. Galt Braxton, made a brief talk, expressing his appreciation of the honor bestowed and asking for the wholehearted support of the Association in the work for the coming year.

At 11 o'clock adournment was taken sine die.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

Name.

Section 1. The name of the Association shall be the "North Carolina Press Association."

ARTICLE II.

Membership.

Section 1. There shall be two classes of membership in this Association, active and honorary.

Section 2. Active membership in the Association shall consist of newspaper publications and periodicals, either daily, semi-weekly, weekly or monthly.

Application for active membership in the Association shall be made to the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee shall report to the Association, at the ensuing annual meeting, the names of the newspapers or periodicals recommended for membership. A vote shall be taken on the recommendation of the Committee, and if three-fourths of the members present vote favorably, the newspaper or periodical so recommended shall be received into membership. Provided, however, that the Secretary shall have no authority to extend the courtesies of the Association to any newspaper or periodical not recommended by the Executive Committee, in accordance with the provisions of this section.

Section 3. Only newspapers and periodicals as herein stated, shall constitute the active membership of this Association, and each member shall have one vote. Each active member shall pay, as annual dues to the Association, a sum of money equal to $2.00 per thousand circulation, or the fractional part thereof, but no member shall pay as annual dues a sum of less than $5.00 per annum, with a maximum of $15.00 per year for semi-weeklies, weeklies and other periodicals, except dailies. Provided that newspapers which charge no subscription or are distributed free of charge for educational and religious purposes shall pay minimum dues of $5.00 per year.

Section 4. The annual dues of each active member of this Association shall be paid to the Secretary and Treasurer annually, on or before the annual meeting each year, and any active member which shall fail or neglect to make such payment for two years in succession shall be dropped from the roll of membership.

Section 5. Former members of the Association, who have rendered long and honorable service in the profession and have retired from the newspaper business, and also persons or individuals who are now actively engaged in the newspaper business, as may be recommended by Executive Committee and may be elected

honorary members by a vote of three-fourths of the members present at any annual meeting of the Association, and they shall exercise all rights of active members, except that of voting and holding office.

Section 6. The provisions of this amendment shall go into effect from and after the adjournment of the annual meeting of the Association to be held in June, 1924.

Section 7. Any member who shall violate any of the rules of the Association, or who shall be guilty of conduct unbecoming to a member of the Association, may be expelled by a two-thirds vote of the members at any meeting.

Section 8. The provisions of this article shall not extend to editors or publishers of school and college papers, or other applications that have nothing in common with the newspaper business, or to owners of newspapers who are not directly engaged in the editorial or business management thereof, or on the news or business staff, or to any persons who are not bona fide editors or publishers of publications conducted as legitimate newspaper enterprises, as distinguished from advertising sheets or papers published as accessory to some business of the editor or publisher.

ARTICLE III.

Officers.

Section 1. The officers of this Association shall be a President, first, second and third Vice-Presidents, Secretary and Treasurer, Historian, Orator, Poet and Executive Committee, consisting of the President, Secretary-Treasurer and five others.

Section 2. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Association, and shall call special meetings thereof upon a recommendation of a majority of the Executive Committee. In his absence from the meetings the Vice-Presidents in their order shall preside.

Section 3. The Secretary shall keep a correct record of the proceedings of the Association, and shall superintend the publication of the same. He shall keep a minute book containing a record of the proceedings of all the meetings of the Association, and a correct roll of members. The Treasurer shall collect membership fees and annual dues and other funds of the Association, and shall pay out moneys on the order of the Executive Committee.

Section 4. The Historian shall record the newspaper history of the year, giving special prominence to new publications, suspensions, changes in business or editorial management of all newspapers in the State, and shall include therein a brief sketch of such journalists in the State as have died within the year, all in the form of a paper to be read at the ensuing session of the Association.

Section 5. The Executive Committee shall meet annually at any place that may be selected by the Chairman not less than sixty days previous to the annual meeting of the Association, to make arrangements for the entertainment of the Association at the ensuing annual meeting, to provide for excursions or other

recreation after the adjournment of the Association, as may be deemed advisable as may come within the province of the committee.

Section 6. The officers of the Association shall be elected for the year, and shall continue to discharge the duties of their offices until successors are elected and installed.

Section 7. Vacancies occurring in any office, during the interval between meetings, shall be filled by the Executive Committee for the unexpired term.

ARTICLE IV.

Meetings.

Section 1. The Association shall meet annually at such time and place as may have been selected at the last preceding meeting. The Association may omit to designate the place of meeting, in which case the Executive Committee shall select the place on or before the first of May. In the event that neither the Association nor the Executive Committee determines the place of the meeting as herein provided, the Association shall meetin the City of Raleigh. In no case shall there be a failure to hold the annual meeting at the time herein provided by reason of the neglect of the Association or the Executive Committee to decide upon a place of meeting.

Section 2. Special meetings may be held at such time and place as the President may designate, whenever the Executive Committee may deem it necessary or advisable to hold them, provided. that thirty days' notice of such meeting shall be given publication in some newspaper published by a member of the Association.

ARTICLE V.

The Constitution may be altered or amended at any meeting of the Association by a vote of two-thirds of the members present.

BY-LAWS.

1. The ordinary parliamentary rules shall govern the deliberations of the Association.

2. The meetings of the Association shall be opened with prayer by some minister at the request of the President.

3. All voting for officers shall be by ballot except by unanimous consent.

4. The admission fee shall be five dollars, and the annual membership five dollars.

5. The President, Secretary and Treasurer of the Association shall be ex officio members of the Executive Committee.

6. At each annual meeting, a committee, consisting of the Secretary and Historian, shall report a revised roll of membership in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

7. The Secretary shall cause to be printed a sufficient number of copies of the proceedings of the Association to provide each member with three copies and each honorary member with one copy, and he shall cause same to be printed before the first day of October.

8. Not less than sixty days from the annual meeting the President, by and with the assistance of the Executive Committee, shall appoint not less than six members to prepare essays to be read at the next annual meeting, and shall notify the Secretary of the appointments, so that they may be printed in the programme. He shall assign the subjects, which may relate to the newspaper or printing business.

9. The annual meetings shall continue in session two days.

10. Miscellaneous business may be brought forward at any time when it will not conflict with the regular order.

11. These By-Laws may be amended at any annualmeeting by a majority of all members present.

12. The President shall some time before the meeting appoint a committee whose duty it shall be to prepare and read before the convention suitable memoirs of such members as may have died during the year.

MEMBERS

Aden Dispatch.....Ayden.....J. C. Andrews
Albemarle Press..... Albemarle .....J. D. Eivens
Asheville Times.....Asheville.....P. M. Burdette
Alamance Gleaner..... Graham .....J. D. Kernodle
Asheville Citizen..... Asheville .....
Chas. A. Webb, George Stephens, E. E. Stafford
Baraca-Philathea Herald.....Asheville.....Mrs. N. Buckner
Benson Review..... Benson .....J. B. Benton
Burlington News.....Burlington.....O. F. Crowson
Beaufort News..... Beaufort .....W. Giles Mebane
Brunswick County News.....Southport.....C. L. Stevens
Cherokee Scout.....Murphy.....Miss H. M. Berry, B. W. Sipe
Charlotte Observer..... Charlotte .....
A. W. Burch, J. A. Parham, Curtis Johnson, Wade Harris
Clayton News .....Clayton..... W. S. Penn
Carolina Retailer.....Statesville.....J. Paul Leonard
Carolina Banner..... Sanford .....J. B. Hall
Charity and Children..... Thomasville .....Archibald Johnson
Chapel Hill Weekly.....Chapel Hill.....Louis Graves
Chairtown News.....Thomasville.....Chas. M. Sturkey
Charlotte News.....Charlotte.....W. C. Dowd
Chatham Record.....Pittsboro.....Colin G. Shaw
Concord Observer.....Concord.....G. Ed Kestler
Concord Times and Tribune.....Concord.....
J. B. Sherrill, W. M. Sherrill
Courier.....Asheboro.....W. C. Hammer, Mrs. W. C. Hammer
Chapel Hill News.....Chapel Hill.....W. B. Thompson
Commerce and Industry.....Chapel Hill.....Chester D. Snell
Cleveland Star.....Shelby.....Lee B. Weathers
Durham Herald..... Durham .....
C. C. Council, E. T. Rollins, J. A. Robinson
Dunn Dispatch.....Dunn.....L. Busbee Pope
Deaf Carolinian.....Morganton.....W. M. Shuford
Elizabeth City Advance.....Elizabeth City.....Herbert Peele
Elkin Tribune.....Elkin.....H. G. Nichols
Extension Farm News.....Raleigh.....F. H. Jeter
Edenton Observer .....Edenton..... H. L. Story
Free Will Baptist.....Ayden.....E. T. Phillips
Goldsboro News.....Goldsboro.....R. F. Beasley
Gastonia Gazette..... Gastonia .....
Jas. W. Atkins, Mrs. Joe Gribble, Hugh A. Query
Greensboro Daily News.Greensboro..Earle Godbey, E. B. Jeffress
High Point Enterprise.....High Point.....
J. P. Rawley, C. M. Waynick
Hertford County Herald.....Ahoskie.....J. Roy Parker
Hendersonville News .....Hendersonville..... N. M. Hollowell
High Point Review.....High Point.....W. L. Stamey
Hertford Herald.....Hertford..... F. J. Triplett
Insurance Bulletin.....Raleigh.....Andrew Joyner
Independent.....Elizabeth City.....W. O. Saunders
Jackson County Journal.....Sylva.....Dan Tompkins
Kinston Free Press.....Kinston.....H. Galt Braxton
Kinston Daily News.....Kinston.....C. F. Carroll

Kings Mountain Herald.....Kings Mountain.....G. G. Page
Lincoln County News.....Lincolnton.....John T. Perkins
Lincolnton Times.....Lincolnton.....John M. Mullen
Lenoir News-Topic .....Lenoir.....Fred H. May
Laurinburg Exchange..... Laurinburg .....O. L. Moore
Lenorian ..... LaGrange .....S. T. Meares
Monroe Journal.....Monroe.....G. M. Beasley
Mountaineer-Courier .....Waynesville.....J. D. Boone
Mocksville Enterprise..... Mocksville .....
Moore County News.....Carthage.....D. A. Blue
Mt. Airy News.....Mt. Airy.....W. M. Johnson
Morehead City Coaster.....Morehead City.....R. T. Wade
Madison Messenger .....Madison..... T. J. Robertson
Mitchell County Banner.....Bakersville.....J. B. Craigmiles
Mooresville Enterprise..Mooresville..H. P. Deaton, F. B. Freeze
News-Herald .....Morganton..... Beatrice Cobb
Newbernian .....New Bern.....J. B. Dawson
North Carolina Cotton Grower.....Raleigh.....T. W. Chambliss
Northampton Progress.....Jackson.....W. W. Edwards
North Carolina Christian Advocate..Greensboro..Rev. T. A. Sikes
North Carolina Health Bulletin..... ...R. B. Wilson
Oteen Echo.....Oteen.....Chas. Sloan
Orange County School News....Chapel Hill....Edgar W. Knight
Plymouth Beacon....Plymouth....C. V. W. Ausbon, C. S. Ausbon
Pilot.....Vass.....Bion Butler, Stacey Brewer
Progress ..... Enfield .....Theodore Cooper
Publishers' Auxiliary.....Charlotte.....B. Arp Lowrance
Pointer.....High Point.....L. C. Ferguson
Progressive Farmer...Raleigh...Clarence Poe, Mrs. W. N. Hutt
Raleigh Times.....Raleigh.....John A. Park
Raeford Journal.....Raeford.....D. Scott Poole
News and Observer.....Raleigh.....
Josephus Daniels, C. E. Britton, J. A. Livingstone
Roxboro Courier.....Roxboro.....J. W. Noell
Rocky Mount Telegram.....Rocky Mount.....
J. L. Horne, Jr., Miss Jane Pratt
Rockingham Post-Dispatch..... Rockingham .....I. S. London
Robesonian .....Lumberton..... J. A. Sharpe
The Times.....Rich Square.....A. J. Connor
Rural Life.....Raleigh.....Carl C. Taylor
Selder's Weekly .....Rockingham..... A. Selders
Southerner .....Tarboro..... R. G. Shackel
Sun.....Rutherfordton..... R. E. Price
Southern Public Utilities Magazine..Charlotte..John Paul Lucas
Statesville Daily.....Statesville.....P. A. Bryant
Statesville Landmark..... Statesville .....R. R. Clark
Standard Laconic.....Snow Hill.....J. E. Debnam
Smithfield Herald.....Smithfield.....Mrs. T. J. Lassiter
Sandhill Citizen.....Southern Pines.....Jas. F. Morris
South Atlantic Quarterly.....Durham.....W. P. Few
Stanley News-Herald.....Albemarle.....A. C. Huneycutt
Spencer Railroader .....Spencer.....
Sampson Independent..... Clinton .....W. W. Casteel
State Dept. Labor and Printing.....M. L. Shipman
Scottish Chief....Maxton....W. B. Harker, Miss Myrtie Prevette

Salisbury Post .....Salisbury..... J. F. Hurley
Sanford Express.....Sanford.....D. L. St. Clair
Toe River Herald.....Spruce Pine.....F. A. Carr
Taylorsville Times..... Taylorsville .....A. P. Edwards
Troy Montgomerian.....Troy.....
Tri-City Gazette.....Leaksville.....M. E. Murray
Twin-City Sentinel..... Winston-Salem .....
R. E. Carmichael, H. R. Dwire, Rufus Shore
University News Letter..Chapel Hill..E. C. Branson, L. R. Wilson
The Uplift.....Concord.....J. P. Cook
Winston-Salem Journal..... Winston-Salem .....
Chas. E. Ayder, Santford Martin
Wadesboro Messenger..... Wadesboro .....R. B. Boylin
Washington Daily News.....Washington.....J. A. Osborne
Watauga Democrat.....Boone.....R. C. Rivers
Wilson Times.....Wilson.....John D. Gold
Warren Record.....Warrenton.....W. Brodie Jones
Wilkes Journal..... North Wilkesboro .....J. C. Hubbard
Williamston Enterprise.....Williamston.....W. C. Manning
Yadkin Ripple.....Yadkinville.....W. E. Rutledge

HONORARY MEMBERS

Ashe, Capt. S. A.....Raleigh
Atkinson, Rev. J. O., D. D.....Elon College
Caine, J. H.....Asheville
Cowan, J. H.....Wilmington
Dowd, Jerome .....Oklahoma
Eldridge, T. B. .....Raleigh
Ervin, W. C. .....Morganton
Martin, H. C.....Blowing Rock
Marshall, W. F.....Raleigh
Savory, Walter.....Mergenthaler Linotype Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

EXPLANATION

In making the transition this year from individual members to newspaper memberships the secretary was instructed to list in the current issue of the Proceedings both the newspapers represented on the roll and the names of those who have represented those newspapers on previous rolls. This explains the limited number of names for some newspapers. It is highly probable that in making this change errors have occurred, possibly in the name of the newspaper or in other particulars. If you note an error, an omission or any other fault in this list, please favor the secretary by calling attention to it.

BEATRICE COBB.

OFFICERS AND DATA OF THE NORTH CAROLINA PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Year	President	Vice-Presidents	Sec. and Treas.	Place of Meeting
1873-'74	Maj. Joseph A. Engelhard	Jordan Stone, J. C. Mann, P. F. Duffy	J. A. Bonitz	Goldsboro
1874-'75	Maj. Joseph A. Engelhard		R. T. Fulghum	Raleigh
1875-'76	Col. J. D. Cameron		R. T. Fulghum	Wilmington
1876-'77	Col. J. D. Cameron		R. T. Fulghum	New Bern
1877-'78	Col. W. L. Saunders		W. A. Davis	Charlotte
1878-'79	Col. W. L. Saunders		W. A. Davis	Catawba Springs
1879-'80	Dossey Battle	(Was to meet at Beaufort, but storm swept hotel away).	Jordan Stone	Goldsboro
1880-'81	Dossey Battle		Jordan Stone	Asheville
1881-'82	Capt. S. A. Ashe		Jordan Stone	Winston
1882-'83	G. S. Bradshaw		Jordan Stone	Elizabeth City
1883-'84	H. A. London	J. A. Robinson, Dr. Palemon John, Josephus Daniels	Jordan Stone	Waynesville
1884-'85	Josephus Daniels	E. C. Hackney, E. G. Harrell, Chas. R. Jones	J. A. Robinson	Raleigh
1885-'86	J. A. Robinson	H. C. Wall, R. K. Bryan, G. A. Frick	J. H. Lindsay	Smithville
1886-'87	J. I. McRee	T. B. Eldridge, H. C. Wall, George A. Frick	J. H. Lindsay	Morehead City
1887-'88	T. B. Eldridge	Thad. R. Manning, H. C. Wall, J. A. Thomas	J. H. Lindsay	Hendersonville
1888-'89	Thad R. Manning	J. A. Thomas, C. F. Crutchfield, W. W. McDiarmid	J. B. Sherrill	Morehead City
1889-'90	W. W. McDiarmid	D. J. Whichard, J. D. Kernodle, D. F. St. Clair	J. B. Sherrill	Lenoir
1890-'91	J. P. Caldwell	S. A. Ashe, W. W. Scott, Robert Haydn	J. B. Sherrill	Durham
1891-'92	J. A. Thomas	E. E. Hilliard, Jerome Dowd, R. A. Deal	J. B. Sherrill	Winston
1892-'93	E. E. Hilliard	Jerome Dowd, H. A. Latham, F. M. Williams	J. B. Sherrill	Charlotte
1893-'94	Jerome Dowd	Z. W. Whitehead, W. F. Burbank, R. A. Deal	J. B. Sherrill	New Bern
1894-'95	W. C. Ervin	C. L. Stevens, W. F. Marshall, W. C. Dowd	J. B. Sherrill	Morganton
1895-'96	C. L. Stevens	W. F. Marshall, W. W. McDiarmid, W. K. Jacobson	J. B. Sherrill	Greensboro
1896-'97	R. R. Clark	J. B. Whitaker, J. T. Britt, W. A. Curtis	J. B. Sherrill	Wilmington
1897-'98	J. B. Whitaker, Jr.	J. T. Britt, W. A. Curtis, W. S. Herbert	J. B. Sherrill	Morehead City
1898-'99	W. C. Dowd	W. S. Herbert, D. J. Whichard, J. D. Boone	J. B. Sherrill	Waynesville
1899-'00	D. J. Whichard	Rev. T. N. Ivey, D. D., Benj., Bell, H. S. Blair	J. B. Sherrill	Carolina Beach
1900-'01	Rev. T. N. Ivey, D. D.	J. G. Boylin, G. L. Hackney, J. A. Robinson	J. B. Sherrill	Asheville
1901-'02	J. G. Boylin	J. A. Thomas, H. C. Martin, W. S. Herbert	J. B. Sherrill	Greensboro
1902-'03	W. F. Marshall	M. L. Shipman, Rev. J. O. Atkinson, J. J. Farriss	J. B. Sherrill	Hendersonville
1903-'04	H. B. Varner	Benj. Bell, Rev. P. R. Law, J. D. Bivins	J. B. Sherrill	Wrightsville
1904-'05	H. B. Varner	M. L. Shipman, R. M. Phillips, J. C. Caddell	J. B. Sherrill	Morehead City
1905-'06	R. M. Phillips	T. J. Lassiter, Clyde R. Hoey, W. B. Westlake	J. B. Sherrill	Asheville
1906-'07	T. J. Lassiter	J. C. Hardy, W. B. Cochran, H. R. Kinlaw	J. B. Sherrill	Chase City, Va.
1907-'08	Archibald Johnson	J. A. Thomas, W. J. Jordan, A. S. Carson	J. B. Sherrill	Morehead City
1908-'09	J. A. Thomas	W. C. Dowd, J. Z. Green, Rev. J. O. Atkinson, D. D.	J. B. Sherrill	Charlotte
1909-'10	Rev. J. O. Atkinson, D. D.	M. L. Shipman, J. R. Swann, W. K. Jacobson	J. B. Sherrill	Hendersonville
1910-'11	M. L. Shipman	J. J. Farriss, J. H. Caine, T. G. Cobb	J. B. Sherrill	Wrightsville Beach
1911-'12	J. J. Farriss	J. H. Caine, H. C. Martin, J. T. Fain	J. B. Sherrill	Lenoir
1912-'13	J. H. Caine	W. C. Hammer, A. J. Conner, D. L. St. Clair	J. B. Sherrill	Morehead City
1913-'14	Clarence Poe	W. C. Hammer, J. H. Cowan, D. L. St. Clair	J. B. Sherrill	Asheville
1914-'15	W. C. Hammer	J. H. Cowan, Bion H. Butler, E. E. Britton	J. B. Sherrill	Wrightsville Beach
1915-'16	J. H. Cowan	E. E. Britton, Santford Martin, W. B. Harker	J. B. Sherrill	Montreat
1916-'17	E. E. Britton	Santford Martin, R. F. Beasley, Z. W. Whitehead	J. B. Sherrill	Durham
1917-'18	Santford Martin	J. A. Sharp, Z. W. Whitehead, R. T. Wade	J. B. Sherrill	Morehead City
1918-'19	Z. W. Whitehead	R. T. Wade, Isaac S. London, Miss Beatrice Cobb	J. B. Sherrill	Asheville
1919-'20	J. A. Sharp	R. T. Wade, J. F. Hurley, Parker R. Anderson	J. B. Sherrill	Wrightsville Beach
1920-'21	J. F. Hurley	Mrs. W. C. Hammer, A. W. Burch, H. G. Braxton	E. B. Jeffress	Waynesville
1921-'22	J. B. Sherrill	R. T. Wade, S. H. Farabee, Mrs. W. C. Hammer	Miss Beatrice Cobb	Morehead City
1922-23	J. B. Sherrill	R. F. Beasley, Lee B. Weathers, Chas. A. Webb	Miss Beatrice Cobb	Shelby
1923-'24	C. A. Webb	A. C. Hunnycutt. H. Galt Braxton, Mrs. T. J. Lassiter	Miss Beatrice Cobb	Blowing Rock
1924-'25	H. Galt Braxton	Mrs. T. J. Lassiter, J. T. Perkins, Stacey Brewer	Miss Beatrice Cobb	Morehead City

for Service

A complete line of Type, Borders, Brass Rule and Spacing material. Cut Cost Equipment, Chandler & Price Presses, Standard makes of lever and power Paper Cutters, Boston Wire Stitchers, Punching Machines, Potter and Poco Proof Presses and all other material for composing and press rooms, also for the bindery. Always carried in stock.

for Increased Profits

Style B Kelly Press size 14x22″
Number 2 “ “ “ 22x34″

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Paper For The Printer

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Our Celebrated K. Y. Extra Grade Newsprint

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All Regular Sizes of Sheets. Roll 35, 52¾ and 70 Inch

Sheets Packed Flat, Ream Wrapped. No Waste on Press or Folder.

BIERMAN ENGRAVING CO

TRADE MARK

"Few men can stand ridicule. A back-wounding picture will point to a man's flagrant faults and exaggerate them more than anything else I know of. Ridicule has made the strongest men cringe."

"Some of the most effective advertising is clever, constructive, commercial cartooning."

—Van Amburgh.

Four artists comprise the Bierman Art Staff and they are equally clever in producing a back-wounding cartoon or a constructive piece of advertising. Space here does not permit showing their work but proofs will be sent on request.

BIERMAN ENGRAVING COMPANY

CHARLOTTE, N. C. GREENSBORO, N. C.

B. W. WILSON PAPER CO.

RICHMOND, VA.

Carries in stock for quick shipment—

Warren's Standard Printing Papers
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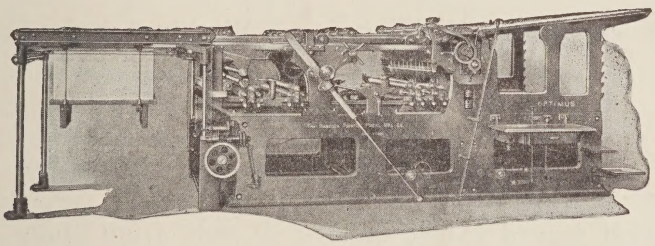

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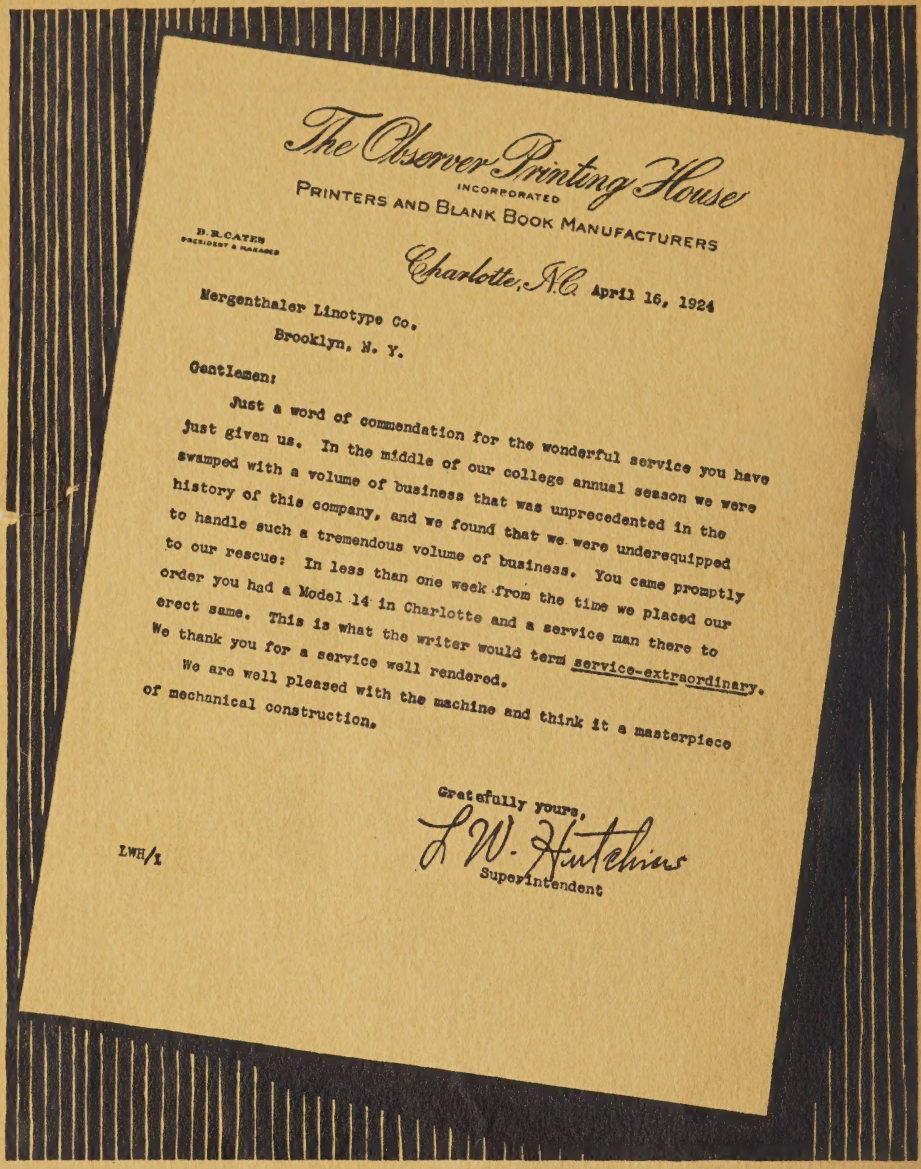

The Observer Printing House
INCORPORATED
PRINTERS AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS

D. R. CATES
PRESIDENT & MANAGER

Charlotte, N.C. April 16, 1924

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